

HEARING WEDNESDAY
FOR GRAND TRUNK ON
PROPOSED NEW ROAD

Mass Meeting to Be Held at Southbridge, Mass., Tonight Will Settle Sentiment of Town for New Haven.

MANY WILL ATTEND

Mellen System Claims the Prior Right to Build the Palmer Mass.-Rhode Island Connecting Branch.

The Massachusetts board of railroad commissioners will hear on Wednesday further arguments and statements with regard to the Grand Trunk-New Haven controversy, as to which of the two companies shall be empowered to build the branch from Palmer, Mass., to the Rhode Island state line. The hearing this time will come up on the New Haven's proposal, and claim that it is the logical company to receive the rights in the locality it is planned to cover.

Massachusetts people living along the line of the proposed new road will probably be present at the hearing to let the commissioners know what the sentiment is in the territory between Palmer, Mass., and Woonsocket.

Tonight a mass meeting will be held at Southbridge, at which it is expected that residents of that community will be present to state their opinions as to whether they prefer the Grand Trunk's or the New Haven's proposition.

Thomas Kenefick, an attorney of Palmer, who is acting in the interest of the Grand Trunk, has visited Southbridge with a view to hearing from the business men and manufacturers what is thought of the proposed new line.

Town officials, business men and manufacturers of Southbridge have, it is understood, expressed themselves in favor of the Grand Trunk, and the mass meeting to night at the Southbridge town hall is for the purpose of making a statement for the whole town and getting the opinions of all who want to speak on the subject.

No specified speakers have been selected for tonight's meeting, and the conduct of the gathering is to be left entirely to those who attend. Alexis Boyer, Jr., chairman of the board of selectmen, states that the chairman is to be picked from the floor and that those who wish to speak may do so from the floor. The interest in the railroad situation in Southbridge, according to Mr. Boyer, is intense.

Mr. Boyer said: "Of course I do not wish to make any statement before the meeting about what I think the sentiment at the meeting will be, but there are some of us who have our opinion. I think it is generally known what that opinion is, and I think it is the opinion of the whole town."

"I know that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad people maintain that the sentiment here in Southbridge is favorable to the New York, New Haven & Hartford rather than to the Grand Trunk. Well, that's what the meeting is being called to decide."

"The Grand Trunk railroad has not asked for a franchise through Southbridge yet, because it must first get a bill of exigency from the railroad commissioners. When it has done that, it can then go ahead with the road, but not till then."

"No, a bill of exigency means that the road is needed through here, and who should know the need of a railroad better than the people who are to use it?"

"We can let the railroad commissioners know what the sentiment in Southbridge is after we have the mass meeting."

FINAL ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD
IN LOWER 'PHONE RATES CASE

Proposition of Professor Jackson Attacked Before Highway Commission Today by Attorneys for Several Protestants of the Plan Outlined by Him.

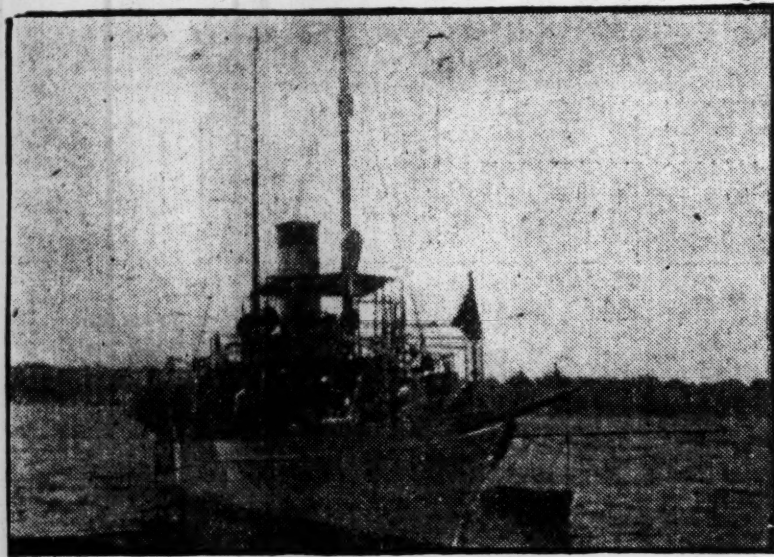
Final arguments on the proposed changes in the rates of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, recommended to the Massachusetts highway commission by Prof. D. C. Jackson, were presented to the commission today by the various attorneys retained in the case.

Joseph J. Leonard protested against the plans on the ground that they would cause a tremendous disturbance in business conditions, by causing manufacturers in Boston whose telephones connect with the outlying exchanges great inconvenience by requiring them to pay a toll of 5 cents every time they call the city proper or any of the other metropolitan exchanges.

He did not believe the public would stand for any smaller zones than the entire area which they are now permitted to call; in his judgment the only possible solution of the question lies in giving the telephone users the same service they

President Due Wednesday

Mr. Taft will reach Beverly in the morning and in accordance with his request will receive no formal welcome.



PRESIDENT TAFT'S YACHT THE SYLPH, NOW AT BEVERLY, MASS. Tomorrow morning the younger members of the President's family will start on the yacht for New London, Conn.

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft is expected at Burgess Point Wednesday morning. Theodore Roosevelt and Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York are expected on Thursday, and if they come Beverly will be the scene of one of the most important conferences of the Taft administration.

This morning F. H. Hall, messenger for the executive department, arrived in Beverly, and is having the executive offices in the Board of Trade rooms, Mason building, put in readiness for occupancy.

If present plans are carried out, President Taft should arrive in Beverly at about 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mayor Charles H. Trowt this morning frustrated an attempt on the part of some of the citizens to have a band meet the President at the Montserrat station, and there will be no formal welcome.

Charles Taft is to launch his sailing dory, the Bandit, this afternoon. Mrs.

Taft and Miss Helen came to Beverly to shop this morning; Charley superintended the work on his boat and Robert went out motoring.

This afternoon the younger Tafts will spend most of the time in getting ready to leave on the Sylph, Capt. C. R. Train, Tuesday morning, for the races at New London. Randall King and George Harrison will be guests of Robert Taft on this trip.

The President's family spent a quiet Sunday. Mrs. Taft, Miss Helen, Robert and Charley motored to St. Peter's Episcopal church at Cabot and Bow streets in the morning and attended services. The Rev. E. J. V. Huiginn, rector of the church, preached. The rest of the day was spent quietly at Burgess Point.

Large numbers of automobilists and other visitors went to Burgess Point but the secret service men allowed only residents and their guests to pass.

MEN OF THE BILLION
DOLLAR CONGRESS IN
HURRY TO GET HOME

WASHINGTON—As a result of the adjournment at 11 p. m. Saturday of the Sixty-first Congress, the Capitol today is beginning to show a deserted appearance and the usual summer calm is gradually descending over the city. The station platforms are piled high with the baggage of the departing senators and representatives and on Capitol hill all is bustle in cleaning out the legislative chambers.

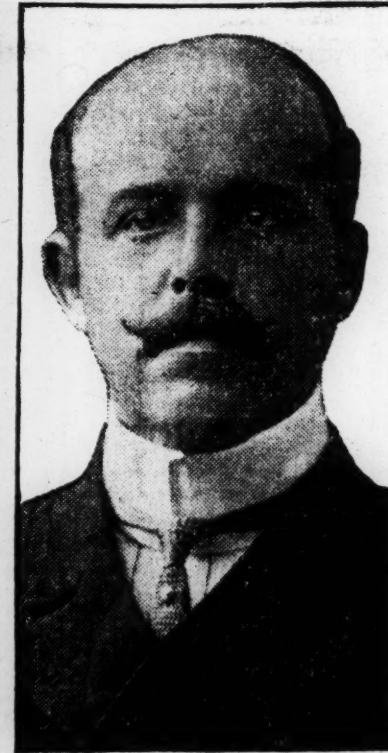
As soon as possible, work will be begun on extensive alterations, especially in the House, where benches similar to those in use in the House of Commons in England will be substituted for the present desks. It is claimed that this will save much room. The speaker's desk will be moved back and the place will be enlarged as much as possible.

Many congressmen are hanging back gathering campaign material. Some of these have left that matter in the hands of their secretaries and have gone on to their homes, or to visit some of their colleagues. Still others have already departed, especially those who live at distant points, and all eager to get into the campaign that is to be one of the most interesting in the history of this country and which, it is believed, will point to the future destiny of the Republican party.

The Republican claimants of appropriations are in a snarl because of divergent statements about the amount of money voted at the session just closed.

Chairman Tawney of the House committee had figured it out in his way that

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1.)

Bay State Republicans
to Welcome Ohio Man at
Somerville Party Rally

(Copyright by J. E. Purdy, Boston.)
THE HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Ohio congressman, who will talk on tariff affairs at Somerville Republican rally tomorrow.

COMPLETED plans are announced today for the Republican rally at Somerville, where Congressman Nicholas Longworth of Ohio will give a tariff talk tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Antioch Academy.

Gov. Eben S. Draper, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Hon. Samuel W. McCall and Mayor John M. Woods are expected to be present to welcome the speaker, and Charles L. Underhill, representative in the General Court, will preside. Cards of admission are not required, and all are welcome. Seats, however, will be reserved for ladies.

In case the hall will not accommodate all who come it is expected that Congressman Longworth will address the people outside from the balcony of the hall. If conditions are unfavorable for this the Y. M. C. A. hall, just around the corner, will be used, it is announced.

BOSTON-NEW YORK
AIR LINE POSSIBLE

NEW YORK—The American today says: One of the Zeppelin aerial liners like the craft which is making trips between Friedrichshafen and Düsseldorf may be put into commission in America for excursion tours between New York and Boston. It depends upon whether an airship is a ship or something else, according to Emil L. Boas, managing director of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, which is interested in the Zeppelin aerial excursion enterprise. The enterprise is said to depend upon the definition decided upon by the United States government.

FORMER SECRETARY
GARFIELD SATISFIED
WITH CONSERVATION

Sees Constant Menace, However, in Allowing Mining Claims to Be Taken Up on Water Sites.

LAUDS INSURGENTS

CLEVELAND, O.—Former Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield, just returned from New York, where he and former Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot have visited with Colonel Roosevelt, today submitted to an interview on the work of the session of Congress and of the so-called insurgent Republicans in Congress.

"How has the cause of conservation fared at the hands of Congress?" he was asked.

"The provision separating the coal from the surface is admirable, being exactly what we have fought for the past four years. The withdrawal bill is not in as good shape as when it left the Senate committee. We did not think that the bill is necessary, believing that the executive has full power to protect the public domain. But as President Taft wanted such a bill, it was well enough to have it. The bill presented by Mr. Ballinger was wholly inadequate and did not meet the situation. The bill offered by the National Conservation Association as a substitute was accepted by the Senate committee."

"The bill as finally passed, in so far as it deals with withdrawals, follows the form of the association bill, but there has been injected into it a clause permitting mining claims to be taken up on water power sites. This provision will be a constant menace, in that without the closest and most constant vigilance, advantage can be taken of this provision of the law by special interests."

"The good in the bill was put in by the real friends of conservation inside and outside Congress. If they had not made the fight against the original administration bill great injury to conservation would have resulted and the public domain would have been opened to the land grabber."

"What is your opinion of the railroad bill as finally passed?"

"The rate bill as passed did not at all meet the needs of the country. It ought not to have been passed in its original form. The country owes a debt of gratitude to such men as Cummins, Clapp, Dolliver, LaFollette, Beveridge and those who, with them, compelled the amendment of the original rate bill and who inserted in it clauses that are of direct benefit to the people of the country."

"The cause of self-government, of government for all of us rather than for a few special interests has undoubtedly been advanced during this session and the insurgents, so-called, in both the House and the Senate, are the ones to whom all the credit belongs."

"What effect will the insurgency of these men have on the Republican party and upon their own standing as party men?"

"These men have been and still are Republicans. They cannot be driven out of the party, because they stand for and fight for true representative government."

"Isn't there danger that this insurgency business will develop a sectional spirit in the party and in the nation?"

"By no means. On the contrary it has united men of New England like Gardner with the men of the middle West like Madison and they have found a common interest with Pinchot, the insurgent of the far Northwest. California can certainly join Wisconsin in the insurgency, for no matter how varied the forms it may take, it is in the last analysis, merely a straight-out fight against the rule of the party and the rule of the nation by special interests."

HERBERT PARSONS
OPPOSED BY RIVAL

NEW YORK—Opposition to the income tax and to a constitutional mandate requiring the election of United States senators by popular vote are among the principles which Frank Hendrick, a lawyer, has just announced in his candidacy for the nomination for Congress from the thirteenth district.

Mr. Hendrick has been prominent in Republican politics in the twenty-ninth Assembly district. At one time he was a supporter of Congressman Herbert Parsons, whose successor he will essay to become, when the latter was at the head of the Republican county committee.

JOHN B. LOMBARD
GIVEN SENTENCE

John B. Lombard, former town treasurer of Framingham, was sentenced today by Judge William B. Stevens in the superior court, East Cambridge, to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 and not less than 10 years in the Massachusetts state prison, the first day to be spent in solitary confinement, and the remainder of the term at hard labor.

Lombard pleaded guilty Friday to seven counts of forgery of Framingham town notes, aggregating \$320,000.

One of Boston's Costliest Roads

The new Louis Pasteur avenue in the Fenway district will cost more than \$200,000 when complete.



SITE OF THE NEW THOROUGHFARE. The street will run from the Fenway to Longwood avenue, to a point directly fronting the Harvard Medical School, the buildings of which are plainly shown in the background.

WHEN the avenue known as Louis Pasteur, the new approach to the Harvard medical school from the Longwood side, is completed it will represent one of the most expensive thoroughfares in Boston. Although its construction will cost more than \$200,000 only one-fourth of the amount will be borne by the city.

The new avenue will run from the Fenway to Longwood avenue and will be 100 feet wide and 1500 feet long. The plan was made out in the former administration of Mayor Fitzgerald, in January, 1907. The land over which the new approach will run was given to the college by Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, the value being about \$150,000.

The road will be macadamized and the sidewalks will be granolithic.

UNITED STATES WINS WORLD'S
RIFLE SHOOT CHAMPIONSHIP

Great Britain is Second and Australia Third—Sergeant James H. Keough, One of Five Bay State Men on the Team, Breaks the Record.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., United States team score of 24,550. The United States wins the small-bore rifle championship of the world, and the trophy offered by Sir Thomas Dewar of England. The match was shot by cable. Great Britain's score was 24,439 and Australia's score 23,883.

Massachusetts was represented on the American team of 50 by five: Qmr. Sergt. James H. Keough of company A, sixth regiment, of Wakefield, broke the world's small-bore rifle record, with a score of 499 out of a possible 500.

In practice preceding the match, Sergeant Keough made 27 consecutive bulls-eyes. When he started at the official target he never missed the bulls-eye until his forty-seventh shot. The miss was caused by the fact that he left his rifle open, while the target was being readjusted. The fouling in the barrel

OFFICERS OF EIGHTH
REGIMENT TAKEN ON
LONG PRACTISE HIKE

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Company drill in close and extended order will follow the regular daily guard mounting today at the camp of the eighth infantry, M. V. M. Later there will be battalion drill. Lieut. John D. Barnes, fifth United States infantry, will take the officers of the camp on a tactical walk in the afternoon and a school will be opened following their return.

Many friends visited the camp Sunday and watched the guard mounting and the evening parade, as well as the arrival of several companies and the accompanying bustle of pitching tents. The regiment band gave an afternoon and evening concert. The new olive drab uniforms were worn for the first time and the fatigue hats were adorned with red, white and blue bands to identify the different commands on the march for field work or the mock battle. Sunday baseball playing has been prohibited.

The Brockton cadets have gone into camp at Plymouth, near Hotel Pilgrim, and will hold battalion drill and evening parade today with sports intervening.

ALTER ROSE SHOW
SITE TO BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Beverly people are interested in the annual rose show of the North Shore Horticultural Society, which this year will be held at Beverly Farms, Wednesday and Thursday. The show will be held on Vine street, near the railroad station and will be held under canvas in the large society tent which has been used for years on the grounds of the Essex Country Club at Manchester.

The show this year is expected to present a fine display in all classes. It will open at 2 p. m. Wednesday and will close Thursday evening. This is the first time that the society, which has among its members many from Beverly, has held a show outside of Manchester.

PORTO RICO BOND ISSUE. WASHINGTON—Bids will be opened on July 7 at the bureau of insular affairs for the issue of a bond for the purchase of 25,000 of the 4 per cent gold loan of 1907 of Porto Rico.

COL. AMES' ENTRANCE
IS LIGHTLY REGARDED
BY THE REPUBLICANS

"Anti-Lodge Candidacy Would Scarcely Deflect Political Needle," Says the State Committee Chairman

ADVERSE COMMENT

Statement Is Expected Later From the Senator When He Arrives This Afternoon at His Home in Nahant.

Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton, who is also chairman of the Massachusetts Republican committee, regarded Congressman Ames' announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate and his declaration against Senator Lodge very lightly, when interviewed in Boston today.

The chances of Mr. Ames in this particular effort in the political field he considered not worthy of any serious analysis, criticism or consideration. Mr. Ames' candidacy, in his opinion, would scarcely deflect the political needle, and in no possible contingency could Chairman Hatfield see grounds why Mr. Ames should hope for success in a contest with Senator Lodge.

If Congressman Ames persists in following up to the letter his avowal of running for the national body, Chairman Hatfield believes his hopes for achievement will melt away rapidly at the very beginning of the campaign.

Charles Francis Adams, historian, lawyer and student of politics, in commenting on the candidacy of Congressman Ames, said: "I have never known a man to have the political luck of Henry Cabot Lodge. To have been in the Senate 13 years and to have such a man as 'Colonel' Ames, as they call him, bob up, is a bit of political luck never before equaled in political life. Of course, we must all vote for Senator Lodge."

Representative Courtenay Crocker said: "Whether Senator Lodge is to succeed himself as United States senator, or whether some one else is to fill his place is not to be decided until next year, and I should prefer not to pledge myself to vote for any particular man, if reelected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, unless the voters in my ward should request me to do so."

"I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of expressing my admiration for Senator Lodge's ability and my belief that if he is reelected his great power in the United States Senate will be used in the next six years, as it has been in the past 18 years, for the welfare of the citizens and the upbuilding of the industries of Massachusetts."

W. F. Garcelon said: "I hope and expect to see Senator Lodge reelected. If he is defeated by a Republican there are other Republicans in Massachusetts who could represent the state in the Senate better than could Butler Ames."

Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham and other officials and politicians at the State House today smiled knowingly when questioned about Congressman Ames' statement. All seen there, however, refused to make any comment on the situation.

The consensus of opinion among other observers of political conditions in Massachusetts, some of whom are friendly, and others not so well disposed toward Congressman Ames, today indicates that the Lowell man is making what is considered an unwise move at this time in announcing his candidacy for the senatorial seat at Washington.

It is intimated that there may be a statement forthcoming upon the arrival of Senator Lodge at his home at Nahant, where he is expected late this afternoon. The senior senator is accompanied by his son-in-law, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, from Washington.

Congressman Ames Issues
Candidacy Announcement

WASHINGTON—Congressman Butler Ames of Massachusetts publicly announces his candidacy for the United States Senate in a formal statement published today, embodying an attack upon Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Mr. Ames in his statement says he becomes a candidate after having failed to induce any one else to take up the fight against Senator Lodge and his political machine.

These are some of the things Mr. Ames says about the senator and what he describes as the "Lodge machine": "This machine, backed by all the large corporations and all the state and federal patronage at his command, has for many years served as a ready and efficient tool to crush out all political ambitions, endeavors and opinions not sanctioned by Mr. Lodge."

"It is reported that in his present extremity, fearing to seek reelection on his long public record in Congress and in the state, his one hope is that Mr. Roosevelt may create new confidence in his behalf by speaking for him as an old friend. It is hard to believe that the former President would lend himself to the political support of one, even though a friend, who has consistently violated all

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

LABOR PARTY WILL OPPOSE EFFORTS TO REACH AGREEMENT

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON—Parliament, which separated a few weeks ago on the eve of the great battle over the Lords' prerogative, has met again with the prospect of that battle being indefinitely postponed, if not altogether avoided. The letter written by Mr. Asquith to the leader of the opposition in the hope of bringing about a conference of the two Houses on the question in dispute, is an indication of a statesmanlike desire to arrive at an understanding, which will be appreciated by the country, whatever may be thought of it by the party politician.

The party politician has, indeed, shown only too much desire to approach the question from a tactical standpoint, rather than from that of principle. This is precisely the point of view which separates the mere politician from the statesman, and the strength of Parliamentary institutions is vitally dependent on the number of men who can rise above a mere party attitude, so as to take a statesmanlike view of the requirements of each situation as it arises.

The Labor party has made it plain, through its leaders, that it will oppose without hesitation any effort on the part of the government to come to an agreement with the Lords. This is a frame of mind hardly more statesmanlike than that of the "backwoodsmen," whose conduct has been the cause of the sudden demand for the extinction of the hereditary principle in the upper chamber. The House of Lords exists, with the concurrence of the entire country, as a final court of appeal in all legal questions, because the House of Lords has delegated its rights in this respect to the small band of eminent judges who have their seats in it. If the "backwoodsmen" had shown the same restraint in party politics and domestic problems to the trained lawyers as they have in legal affairs, and had left the decision of grave financial matters in their midst, the House of Lords might have gone on for a considerable time as the final court of appeal in legislation. Their determination to interfere in questions which really they were not competent to decide, has imperiled the future, not merely of the upper House but of a second Chamber in the constitution.

Mr. Asquith's statesmanlike step, a step in direct opposition to the party instinct on the government side of the House, has given both sides the opportunity of coming to an agreement; and supposing both sides to be in earnest in this desire to arrive at a conclusion, and to be prepared, in order to do so, to make sacrifices for the sake of peace, there is no reason why a settlement should not be reached.

KAISER PREACHES ABOARD HIS YACHT

KIEL—Emperor William conducted religious services aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern Sunday. The Emperor's text was from St. Luke, 23-24.
In a stiff breeze, the American schooner Westward, owned by Alexander S. Cochran of New York, won the Jubilee prize, defeating Lieut. Krupp von Bollen and Halback's Germania by 1m. 42s. Emperor William's American built Meteor, with the Emperor aboard, finished third, only a few lengths behind the Germania.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"St. Elmo."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Mikado."
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"The Colleen Bawn."
HUNSON—"The Speedy Breeze."
NEW YORK.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ARTS—"Seven Days."
CARINO—"The Mikado."
COLONIAL—"Madame Remy."
GARRICK—"A Man's World."
LYRIC—"The Lottery Man."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MAYTIME—"The Fortune Hunter."
WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."
MYCKERS—"The Mikado."
FRINGES—"Baby Mine."
CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—"Madame Remy."
CORT—"Billy."
GARRICK—"A Man's World."
LYRIC—"The Lottery Man."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MAYTIME—"The Fortune Hunter."
WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."
MYCKERS—"The Mikado."
FRINGES—"Baby Mine."

NEW SYNDICATE TO FINANCE THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY

(Special to The Monitor.)
BERLIN—The chairman explained at the general meeting of the Baghdad Railway Company held recently, that they had at present to deal with the continuation of the first section of the line for a further 800 kilometers, from Bugurlu to Aleppo EL-Helif. This work, he said, had been undertaken by a company for railway construction in Turkey, founded at Glarus in Switzerland last year. He stated that the work was being carried on rapidly under their direction; from Adana eastward to Amanus, from Adana westward to the Taurus mountains and also from Bugurlu eastward to the Taurus mountains. In order to deal with the financial side of the question, the syndicate, including German, Austrian, French, Swiss, Italian and Turkish groups had been formed. This syndicate has taken over the second and third series of the 108,000,000 and 119,000,000 francs respectively.

ZARANEK TRIBE GIVING TURKEY MUCH TROUBLE

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—It appears that the condition of affairs in the Aden Hinterland has not changed much recently. It is reported that the As-Shoas have taken possession of Al Khariba, near Dathala. Al Khariba is a hill, the occupants of which have a very considerable advantage, since it commands Galla as well as Dathala. The result of this occupation by the As-Shoas is that the caravans from Dathala have not been able to visit Aden.
Meanwhile the Zaraneek tribe, some 15,000 strong, is reported to be giving Turkey trouble and to have captured a caravan valued at over \$60,000. The Zaraneek tribe live between Zabeed and Hodeida, and it is understood that about 3000 Turkish troops are at Hodeida and that an additional force of 10,000 is expected.

GREAT GROWTH OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Monitor.)
ADELAIDE—The development of South Australia has, according to statistics, been remarkable. When the state was first declared 70 years ago, the population amounted to a few hundreds, while in 1840 it was 14,000, and at the end of last year, according to official estimates, 416,047. The values of the imports and exports in 1840 amounted to \$1,075,000, while the total during last year amounted to \$130,000,000. There were last year over 3,000,000 acres under crop, as against only 3000 in 1840. It is estimated that last season's crop amounted to 22,000,000 bushels, approximately valued at \$22,000,000. The revenue of the state in 1840 from all sources was \$153,000, while the official estimate is over \$17,500,000.

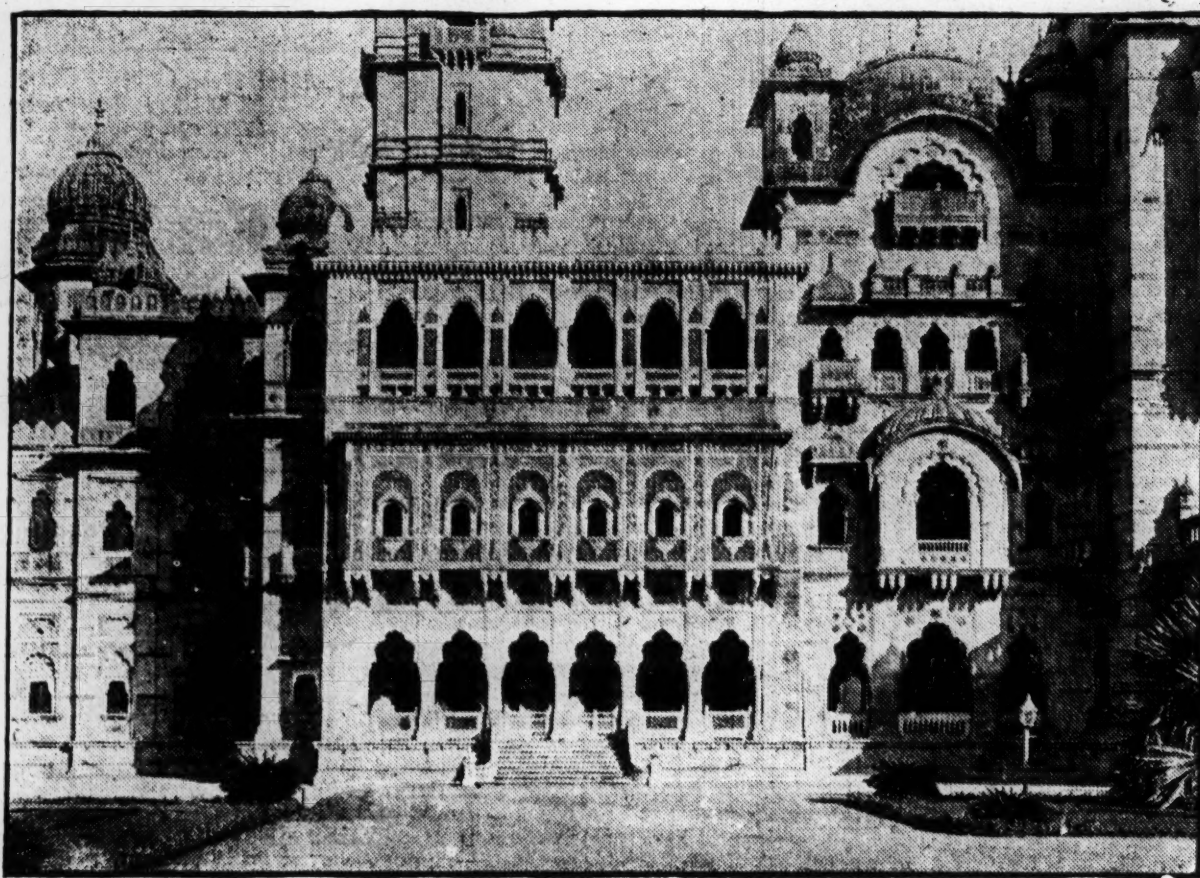
FEDERALS LOSING NICARAGUA TOWNS

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua—A column of the provisional forces under General Cruz has captured La Libertad and Jugalpa, important towns in the department of Chontales. This column is part of General Mena's army, which was detached for the purpose of occupying advantageous points within reasonable distance of Acopya.
General Colon, another of the provisional leaders, has taken San Ubaldo, one of the chief ports on Lake Nicaragua. He defeated 200 Madriz soldiers, who were on their way to reinforce General Vasquez, who is said to be entirely surrounded.

KAISER SELLS OPERA HOUSE.
BERLIN—The Kaiser has agreed to sell the historic Royal Opera House to Totsdam for approximately \$2,000,000. The property has been in possession of the Hohenzollerns since the days of Frederick the Great.

FRENCH AERO CLUB RACE.
PARIS—Fifteen balloons started from here Sunday in the French Aero Club's grand prix contest. A strong wind swept the balloons off to the southeast.

British Architect Draws Plans for Baroda Palace



(Photo by T. V. Oke & Sons.)

THE LUXUMVILAS (ABODE OF HARMONY) PALACE.
Residence of H. H. the Maharajah Sahib Gaikwar of Baroda, who is shortly to visit Boston. His son is attending Harvard.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Among the very best known of the British architects who have helped to carry out the great works undertaken in the Indian empire is Mr. R. F. Chisholm, F. R. I. B. A. For many years Mr. Chisholm lived and worked in India, and some of the very finest of the modern buildings which enrich that country were designed by him and executed under his direction. The verandah recently added

to the Luxumvilas palace of his highness the Maharajah Sahib Gaikwar is a fine specimen of his work. This verandah, the central feature of which is supported entirely on corbels, projects boldly three or four feet from the face of the wall and is perhaps the most exquisite piece of modern work yet executed in India. The material is a fine white sandstone with a texture of satin and the

photograph under a powerful glass reveals the finest carving. The clever way in which the supports of the corbelled portion are made to look as fragile as lace illustrates that sense of lightness which Ruskin cites as the pleasing reversal of massive strength. The supports are really in either side of what would be ordinarily a solid pier or column.

Women's Congress Held at Japan-British Exhibition

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—For the first time a women's congress has been held in London, in the Congress hall at the Japan-British exhibition. Several aspects of women's work were considered, and the new departure aroused much interest.

The first two days were devoted to meetings organized by the Women's Local Government Society and dealt with the cooperation of women in local and central government, as administrators and officials. The speakers were all "professional," that is to say actively engaged in the work described. Women's administrative work as poor law guardians, on county councils, town and metropolitan borough councils, rural and urban district and parish councils was clearly outlined and advocated.

Their usefulness as officials was equally well brought out the second day, when lady factory inspectors, sanitary inspectors, workhouse inspectors, relieving officers, etc., spoke of their work and experiences, and briefly described the difficulties of the "pioneers" in opening up this large field of work.

The Women's Local Government Society is established on a non-party basis, and has three objects in view: (a) to

promote the removal of all remaining legal disabilities of women in respect to local government; (b) to promote the participation of women in local government both as administrators and as officials; (c) to promote among women the study of their duties as citizens in respect to local government.

"University Standard in Home Science" was the subject of the third day, and judging by the crowded and prolonged attendance, it evokes widespread enthusiasm. Special courses for the higher education of women in home science and household economics can now be followed at King's College for Women, in connection with the University of London. The main object of these courses, to quote from the syllabus, is to provide a thoroughly scientific education in the principles underlying the whole organization of home life, the conduct of institutions and other spheres of civic and social work in which these principles are applicable. A great effort will be made by those responsible for this development to get the study of "Home Science" included in the curriculum of all girls' schools and colleges, private and public.

Interesting addresses were given by

Lady Ruecker, who organized the meeting, Mrs. St. Lo Strachey, Miss Oakeley, M. A., warden of King's College, and Miss Faithfull, M. A., principal of Cheltenham College. Mrs. Sidgwick, principal of Newnham College, while expressing her sympathy with the movement, objected to the title of "Home Science," and suggested "Domestic Arts" as preferable. It was replied that the word science was expressly used to emphasize the accurate and really scientific manner in which it was proposed to meet a pressing need of the present day.

This week's session as a whole brought out the facts that the efforts in all countries to claim a higher legal and social status for women are not spreading, but parts of a world-wide movement and impulsion, and that guiding and training to the best advantage the abilities and capabilities of women will tend toward national strength and development. It may also be anticipated that this will be the means to enable women, no longer to demand, but to accept the franchise as the logical result of actually demonstrating their fitness for it.

The congress will resume its sittings for the week commencing July 4 in the same hall.

MR. GRAHAME-WHITE MAKES EXHIBITION FLIGHTS IN LONDON

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Mr. Grahame-White has been giving some satisfactory flying exhibitions at the Crystal Palace, where crowds have assembled to witness the sight. On one occasion recently, however, owing apparently to the state of the wind, and more especially to the direction in which it was blowing, Mr. Grahame-White was unable to afford to the crowds who had assembled the satisfaction of seeing an aeroplane fly. When it is remembered that magnificent flights Mr. Grahame-White made recently at Halifax in a high wind, it is more than probable that had the taking off ground at the Crystal Palace been sufficiently large, he would have flown in spite of the breeze which was blowing. It is understood that Mr. White will afford abundant opportunity to those who have not yet seen him fly, since he has arranged to give exhibitions once a week for some little time to come.

BUDAPEST—On one of the days of the aviation meeting held recently the atmospheric conditions were so good that the aviators were enabled to give demonstrations of flying during five consecutive hours. Among the most interesting flights was the exhibition by Baroness Delaroché, who soared to a height of 130 metres, remaining in the air for 20 minutes.

M. Wagner received a prize for long distance flight on completing a journey of 129 kilometers and 58 meters, he also won the duration prize for a flight of 2 hours and 3 minutes. On a subsequent day a height of 1060 meters was achieved by M. Paulhan.

FRENCH PAGEANT IN MEMORY OF JACQUES COEUR

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—The ancient city of Bourges in central France has just held an interesting historical pageant, celebrating the memory of Jacques Coeur, the silver-smith of King Charles VII. Special pains were taken to evoke all the leading features of the period. The costumes, arms, banners, standards, and armorial bearings of the middle ages were reproduced for the occasion. Even the shop signs of the quarters of the town crossed by the pageant recalled the fifteenth century.

The subject of the pageant was the entrance of King Charles VII. into Bourges in 1440, and his reception by Jacques Coeur, merchant and financier, and one of the chief supporters of the King in his struggles to expel the English invaders. His mansion is still one of the sights of the city.

MIDSHIPMEN ORDER CLOTHES.
PLYMOUTH, Eng.—Paymaster Spear of the American squadron here with 600 midshipmen, has drawn \$75,000 from a local bank for the expenses of the midshipmen and bluejackets. Practically every man ordered new civilian clothes from London.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET CHOSEN

LISBON—Following the request of King Manoel, Dom Antonio Teixeira de Sousa, former minister of finance, has formed a cabinet, as follows:

Premier and minister of the interior, Teixeira de Sousa; marine, Marquês de Sousa; finance, Anselmo Andrade; war, General Raposo; foreign affairs, José Azevedo; justice, Manoel Fátel; public works, Pereira Santo.

The ministry under the presidency of Francisco da Veiga Beirão resigned on June 17, after having recommended the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber will be dissolved, and the new Chamber will meet in August and vote on the budget.

MR. RASMUSSEN GOING TO ARCTIC.
COPENHAGEN—Explorer Knud Rasmussen is preparing an expedition to Cape York, which will be away two years. Rasmussen will study the American Eskimos.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS TO BE DEDICATED DURING PAGEANT

MEXICO CITY—Instead of erecting expensive exposition buildings to serve a temporary purpose, the republic of Mexico will celebrate the centennial of its early struggle for liberty by expending large sums of money for improvements and public works throughout the country. Many new public buildings, monuments and parks will be dedicated during the season of pageantry which is to signalize the month of September, while a great civic and military parade, a historical pageant, fireworks, splendid balls and garden fetes and theatrical performances will contribute to the general enjoyment.

September, 1810, was the month in which the insurrection of Hidalgo and Allende against the Spaniards began. It is to celebrate the stirring events of that time that the program for the coming September has been arranged in this capital by the national centennial commission.

All the nations of the world with which Mexico entertains diplomatic relations have been invited to send representatives, and many are expected to send special envoys or commissions.

The Southwestern Passenger Association will put in force special low rates from all points in the United States to all points in Mexico for the centennial, good from Aug. 1 to the middle or last of October. The largest passenger movement in the history of Mexico is looked for, and the National Railways of Mexico will put on special trains if the traffic justifies it.

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\$2.25**

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MINISTER CONFERS LEGION OF HONOR ON M. PIERRE MARTIN

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—At a banquet organized by the leading French, English, German and Belgian ironmasters the cross of the Legion d'Honneur was conferred upon M. Pierre Martin by M. Millerand, minister of public works. He was also the recipient of a gold medal presented on behalf of the above mentioned metallurgical association. All the world is familiar with the Martin-Siemens steel process, though perhaps but few have connected its discovery with the retiring veteran, who is at length receiving the public acknowledgment of the greatness of his invention, which has been so little profitable to himself. In making the presentation, M. Millerand stated that the importance of the discovery of M. Martin might be gauged by glancing at the statistics of the Martin-Siemens steel production. In France during the 30 years from 1860 to 1910 the production rose from 160,000 to nearly 1,000,000 tons; in Germany from 36,000 to 4,000,000; in England from 225,000 to 4,000,000; and in the United States from 102,000 to 8,000,000; the increase for the whole world being from 642,000 to 18,925,000. Martin steel represented in 1908 51 per cent of the entire production.

The crowning attribute of lovely woman is cleanliness.



ODORLESS CLEANLY
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Beauty! Supreme in Quality! Cleanliness! Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores, or sample pair on receipt of 25 cents.
THE C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs.
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Have You \$700 or More to Invest?
Would you like to become the holder of 5 shares or more of stock in a substantial Financial Institution with a nine years' record of Success and Profit? An investment absolutely safe that will yield you an income of nearly 6% and that is increasing rapidly in value? Look for my announcement on the Financial Page of next Wednesday and Saturday's Monitor.
A. E. STILLWELL.

Vacation Fishing
Our line of Tackle embraces everything needed for all waters. Let us supply your outfit.
Split Bamboo Rods.....75c to \$20.00
Steel Rods as low as.....1.25
Reels, Flies, Hooks, Leaders, etc., etc.
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In odd designs. Quant. interesting and unusual. Please mention The Monitor; we refer to it.
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Leading Events in Athletic World

BIG LEAGUE TEAMS NOW PLAYING HOME AND HOME SERIES

New York Has Best Showing of Any Eastern Team in the National League Games.

CHICAGO WELL UP

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Philadelphia	30	19	.613
New York	28	21	.569
Detroit	27	23	.539
Pittsburgh	26	24	.520
Chicago	25	25	.500
Cleveland	24	26	.479
Washington	23	27	.458
St. Louis	22	28	.438
St. Paul	21	29	.418

Games Saturday.

Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.
New York 7, Washington 4.
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 0.

Games Sunday.

St. Louis 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.

Games Today.

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	27	18	.603
New York	25	21	.543
Pittsburgh	24	22	.522
Cincinnati	23	23	.500
Philadelphia	22	24	.479
St. Louis	21	25	.452
Brooklyn	20	26	.435
Boston	19	27	.412

Games Saturday.

Boston 3, Brooklyn 1.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 4.

Games Sunday.

Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

Games Today.

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

The eastern and western teams in the National and American baseball leagues are now engaged in playing short home and home series with each other, and some interesting results have been taking place during these contests. When the eastern clubs were meeting the eastern clubs the victories were fairly evenly divided between the two sections in each league, but with the western clubs playing the western and the eastern meeting the western, it is found that some of the clubs are far in advance of others in the same section.

In the National league Chicago and St. Louis have done much better than Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Chicago has won three games from Pittsburgh, four from Cincinnati and two from St. Louis. St. Louis has won one from Pittsburgh and Chicago and three from Cincinnati.

In the East New York is far in the lead. That team has taken five straight from Philadelphia and four out of five from Brooklyn, having lost but one game to an eastern club. Philadelphia and Brooklyn have each won five, the former losing six and the latter five. Boston has won but one from Philadelphia and one from Brooklyn, having lost nine.

In the American league Detroit is leading, having won seven and lost five, Chicago and St. Louis are next with six victories and six defeats, and Cleveland last with four and seven.

In the East Philadelphia took four games out of six from New York and leads with eight victories and four defeats, Boston being next with seven victories and four defeats, five of the victories being from Washington. Washington has won but one game in the East, and that was from New York, losing nine, five to Boston.

BIG LEAGUE FIGURES.

Ten Leading Batters.

	Aver.	National.	Aver.
Lajoie, Cleveland	.378	Magee, Phila.	.371
Cobb, Detroit	.378	Knoblauch, N. Y.	.361
Schmidt, Detroit	.351	Mattewson, N. Y.	.341
Speaker, Boston	.331	Campbell, Pitt.	.331
Chase, N. Y.	.307	Hoffman, Chicago	.300
Murphy, Phila.	.302	Wheat, Balt.	.292
Laporte, N. Y.	.290	Parkett, Cin.	.282
Gardner, Boston	.287	Graham, Boston	.287
Hoffman, St. L.	.284	Zimmerman, Chic.	.277
Lewis, Boston	.272	Beaman, Chic.	.264

Ten Leading Run Getters.

	Runs.	National.	Runs.
Bush, Detroit	51	Devore, N. Y.	40
Cobb, Detroit	47	Bocher, Cin.	40
Delahanty, Det.	41	Magee, Phila.	36
Walter, N. Y.	39	Hoffman, Chicago	34
Miles, Wash.	38	Higgins, St. L.	33
Collins, Phila.	32	Steinfeldt, Cin.	33
Speaker, Boston	30	Holthoff, Cin.	33
Crawford, Detroit	30	Hates, Phila.	33
Baker, Phila.	30	Egan, Cincinnati	32
Davis, Phila.	30	Kille, St. Louis	32

Ten Leading Base Runners.

	S.B.	National.	S.B.
Collins, Phila.	31	Bocher, Cin.	25
Cobb, Detroit	30	Egan, Cincinnati	25
Bush, Detroit	28	Magee, Phila.	25
Walter, N. Y.	28	Hoffman, Chicago	25
Miles, Wash.	28	Higgins, St. L.	25
Collins, Phila.	28	Steinfeldt, Cin.	25
Speaker, Boston	28	Holthoff, Cin.	25
Crawford, Detroit	28	Hates, Phila.	25
Baker, Phila.	28	Egan, Cincinnati	25
Davis, Phila.	28	Kille, St. Louis	25

BACCALAUREATE AT WESLEYAN.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — The commencement exercises of the class of 1910 at Wesleyan University were formally opened Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon by President William A. Shanklin, who declared that "all blessing lies in that relationship to God which we call love."

GLIDDEN AUTOS OFF FOR OMAHA

Contestants Covering Second Longest Day's Run of Tour Today—Contest May Come to Sudden End.

STANDING OF CARS TODAY.

	Glidden Division.	Per cent.
No. 1 Premier	7.9	
No. 2 Premier	6.75	
No. 3 Chalmers	Disqualified	
No. 4 Chalmers	1124.0	
No. 5 Chalmers	1124.0	
No. 6 Cole	1108.0	
No. 7 Maxwell	1080.0	
No. 8 Carter	1080.0	
No. 9 Carter	1180.0	
No. 10 Gilde	1037.0	
No. 11 Ohio	1075.0	
No. 12 Ohio	1148.0	
No. 14 Pennsylv.	1480.0	
No. 15 Ohio	2130.0	

Chicago Division.

	Per cent.
No. 100 Moline	12.0
No. 101 Moline	400.0
No. 102 Moline	24.0
No. 103 Lexington	1372.0
No. 104 Cole	2042.0
No. 105 Parry	1014.0
No. 106 Parry	1060.0
No. 107 Maxwell	27.0
No. 108 Carter	2440.0
No. 109 Carter	1080.0
No. 110 Lexington	1004.0
No. 111 Lexington	1005.0

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The Glidden

tourists left here this morning for Omaha, Neb., where the control for tonight will be stationed. The distance to be covered is 234.5 miles, the second longest day's run that has been mapped out for the motorists.

The run is now in such a chaotic condition that it may come to an abrupt termination at any time. The latest move has been by the Parry Automobile Company, which has served legal notice to every member of the technical committee of application for an injunction filed before the district court of Jackson county, Mo., to prevent continuation of the tour on the grounds of intimidating of observers by various drivers and of unfair rulings and infliction of too severe penalties by members of the technical committee.

Max Parry, the company's representative on the tour, is seeking a judge to grant the injunction. It is Chairman Butler's opinion that nothing will result from the action of the Parry company. Should it be otherwise, the tour will probably end here and present scores will stand as unofficial.

The technical committee held an all-day session Sunday, at which all standing protests were disposed of and the total penalties to date announced as follows:

NEW YORK A. C. HAS SPEEDY SCULLER

Richard Mann Is Expected to Develop into a National Champion in the Near Future.

NEW YORK — If practice time trials may be taken as a criterion of an athlete's worth, the New York A. C. has developed a sculler that should be heard from during the coming season. Richard Mann, a veteran sweep oar who has helped to capture some of the best trophies in the possession of the Gotham organization, and who last year shifted to sculling, winning his intermediate stripes, is said to be negotiating the New York A. C. course at Travers Island faster than ever did the speedy Durando Miller.

On Decoration day, when Mann took the association single event, he was quite unknown. Today he is conceded possibilities in the race for the highest amateur honors of this country, that of the championship singles at the national regatta. On July 4 the newcomer will meet Sheppard of the Harlem R. C. of New York, in the people's regatta, in Philadelphia, and the contest is being looked forward to with great anticipation.

It was a keen disappointment to the N. Y. A. C. that the recent call for candidates for the senior four and eight failed to bring out more than half of last year's material. The club has taken the championship for two consecutive years both in four and in eight, and had the old crew hung together it would have been almost invincible. Among the new recruits were found excellent substitutes for the missing in Spaulding of Columbia, pronounced by Coach Rice the best oar in last year's varsity eight; Walsh of Fordham, Richards of Cornell and Sullivan of the 1909 New York A. C. intermediate eight.

The present make-up of the eight is: Walsh bow, Spaulding 2, Richards 3, Boylan 4, Hooper 5, Boyle 6, Sullivan 7, Kusche stroke, Higgins coxswain. The eight is working smoothly, but the times made have not been very fast. Coach Giannini proposes to give the men their first competition in the people's regatta in Philadelphia, July 4.

RECENT GOLF CHANGES.

NEW YORK — R. C. Watson, secretary of the United States Golf Association, announces that the Evanston Golf Club of Kansas City, Mo., had been transferred from allied to active membership and that the Johnstown Country Club of Johnstown, Pa., Thorney Lea Country Club of Brockton, Mass., Norfolk Country Club of Norfolk, Va., and Monosnoek Country Club of Leominster, Mass., have been elected to allied membership.

HOAGLAND U. OF P. CAPTAIN.

PHILADELPHIA — Lloyd W. Hoagland '11, No. 2 in this year's varsity eight, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania crew for next year.

The Harvard Varsity Crew Squad of 1910



Back row (left to right), Metcalf, Wiggins, Strong; fourth row, Coach Wray, Anderson, Leslie, Forster, Hooper, Smith, Balch, Waite, Peabody, Manager Lowell; third row, Trumbull, Cutler, Captain Waid, Bacon, Hoar; second row, Loring, Sargent, Whitney, Newton; front row, Voorhees, King, Strauss.

HARVARD AND YALE VARSITY CREW RACE SHOULD BE CLOSE ONE

Both Eights are Credited With Having Covered the Course in Close to 21 Minutes.

FRESHMEN ARE FAST

NEW LONDON — The Harvard and Yale crews did light work this morning. The Harvard freshmen not taking to their shell at all, and the other crews either taking short paddles or trying a few racing starts.

The Yale freshmen went out on the river with W. F. Howe at stroke and N. H. Reed at 2, in place of Howe. Howe is taking Appleton's seat and will undoubtedly hold it in the race with Harvard.

With Harvard and Yale each represented by some of the best crews that have been turned out by those two universities in some years, the races which will take place on the Thames next Thursday promise to be close and exciting throughout. The crews now have but three days in which to finish their training, and unless some unforeseen happening occurs in the mean time the different boats will go to the starting line in prime condition and rowing in the order of the past week.

The varsity race will be the big event of the regatta, and if the form shown by the two crews in the practise of the past week may be relied on, it is going to be a race to the very end. Harvard has a big, powerful crew which can carry a high stroke easily and which is credited with having covered the course in close to 21m. Yale has a lighter crew, but one that is much heavier than the blue crew of 1909. The men have covered the course in close to 21m, 13s. These two times were made on the same day and within two hours of each other, which would go to show that the two eights are very evenly matched, with Harvard slightly in the lead.

The freshmen eights are also fast combinations and row in good form. The Yale crew has been considerably upset by two of her oarsmen not being able to keep in condition. Harvard has shown wonderful progress since coming to the Thames, and should have little difficulty in capturing this event for the crimson.

The varsity fours are rather uncertain. Harvard has been trying out two combinations and Coach Wray has had a hard time making his selection for the first boat. One combination would win one day and the other the next; but with such a fine lot of oarsmen to draw from for this crew, he should turn out one that will come close to the record.

The loss of Colburn from stroke in the Yale four has greatly handicapped that crew, and there seems little chance of Coach Kennedy making it into a winning aggregation.

The race for the Graves cup by two eights made up from former oarsmen of the two universities will be rowed Wednesday as usual. As these crews are never made up until just before the time for the race, it is impossible to tell which one will win. Harvard has already won the cup four years, and another victory this season would give that college permanent possession of the trophy.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New Bedford	33	17	.660
Fall River	27	19	.587
Lynn	25	22	.526
Lawrence	25	22	.526
Worcester	23	25	.479
Lowell	21	26	.447
Haverhill	18	29	.385
Brockton	17	29	.370

Games Saturday.

New Bedford 5, Worcester 4.
Lawrence 4, Fall River 0.
Brockton 3, Lowell 0.
Lynn 3, Haverhill 0.

Games Today.

Lawrence at Brockton.
New Bedford at Fall River.
Worcester at Haverhill.
Lowell at Lynn.

DAVIS TRIALS FOR AUSTRALIA

Both American and English Lawn Tennis Associations Likely to Send Teams to Sidney.

Davis international lawn tennis affairs are beginning to shape themselves. It is now stated that the national association has decided to nominate the team to represent this country at the time of playing the all-comers' national championship on the courts at Newport, which will begin on Aug. 15. At that time it will be possible to secure players willing to journey to Australia. It is known already that Beals C. Wright, now competing in England, and the two Californians, M. E. McLoughlin and M. H. Long, are ready to go. However, much depends upon the form that the latter two display when they appear in the eastern tournaments this season.

The English Lawn Tennis Association now thinks of going after the cup in earnest, and it looks as if the American and British Isles teams would meet in the preliminary ties upon Australian courts for the right to challenge the Australian holders. Lord Desborough, president of the English Lawn Tennis Association recently called a meeting of the council to consider ways and means of sending a British Isles team to Australia, now that it is certain that the Americans will not meet them upon English courts.

An active campaign has been begun and all of the leading players have been canvassed. The response of the English players was most gratifying. Altogether 14 stand ready to go, although only four may be nominated under the international rules. Eight of this group have competed before upon international teams, including the famous H. L. Doherty and R. F. Doherty, who won the cup in 1903 on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The others who have played on international teams are A. W. Gore of the first team that England ever sent over to America, H. Roper Barrett, C. P. Dixon, J. C. Parke, M. J. G. Ritchie and W. E. Crawley. The newer men are A. E. Beamsish, J. M. Boucher, A. L. Howe, F. G. Lowe, E. M. Macgregor and Kenneth Powell.

The championship of the tournament in 1909 was won by Francis Ouimet of Brookline high and he is eligible to compete again. At Lowell high there are several good freshman golfers and it would do them a great deal of good to enter and see what they can do.

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The Schmidt brothers, who represented Worcester high and won the consolation and president's cup a year ago, are not eligible, this giving some of the other boys a chance in case they should lose in the final round for the championship, as they will still have a chance to play for the president's cup.

Last year the championship tournament was held on the Commonwealth Country Club course and the largest list of entries in many seasons appeared. More schoolboys are participating in the game this year and for that reason a still larger number is expected now.

NEW DARTMOUTH ATHLETIC HEADS

HANOVER, N. H. — The assistant managers for the Dartmouth varsity and freshman teams were chosen at the final meeting of the Dartmouth athletic council for the college year. They were picked from a list of 16 men, elected by the class of 1912, early in the year.

They are: Waldo G. Knapp of Middletown Spring, Vt., assistant manager of varsity football; Charles R. Cabot of Newtonville, Mass., assistant manager of varsity baseball; Cleon B. White of Danvers, Mass., assistant manager of varsity track; Harold S. Fuller of Lynn, Mass., assistant manager of varsity basketball; James R. Erwin of Jersey City, N. J., assistant manager varsity hockey.

The assistant managers of the freshman teams are: Lloyd W. Knight of Dorchester, Mass., assistant manager of varsity football; Robert D. Belknap of Benton Harbor, Mich., assistant manager of varsity basketball; Russell L. Steinert of Boston, assistant manager of the freshmen track.

The council also voted to appropriate money for the erection of six tennis courts to be placed next to the new gymnasium.

PICTURE PUZZLES W.B. Clarke Co 26 & 28 Tremont St

Charles J. Bacon of the New York A. C. broke the 352-yard hurdle record made by G. P. Gardner, Jr., of Harvard, two weeks ago, when he covered the distance in 43.3-5s. Saturday, Gardner's record was 44.1-5s.

R. E. Walker of South Africa, defeated F. L. Ramsdell of the University of Pennsylvania, in the charity games at Wolverhampton, Eng., Saturday, in the 100-yard dash, doing the distance in 10.1-5s. The track was heavy.

Princeton won the intercollegiate outdoor swimming championship title at Travers Island, Saturday, with 20 points, taking every first place on the program. Yale as second with 8 points and Pennsylvania third with 3 points. H. Brown of Princeton made a new intercollegiate record for the 1-mile, covering the distance in 28m. 54.2-5s.

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of Berkeley, Cal., successfully defended her title of women's national lawn tennis champion Saturday at Philadelphia, by defeating Miss Louise Hammond of New York, in the challenge round two straight sets; 6-4, 6-2. With Miss Edith Rotch of Boston, she also won the doubles title, and with J. R. Carpenter, Jr., of Philadelphia she won the mixed doubles title.

WANTS TO PLAY FOR CHESS TITLE. NEW YORK — D. Janowski of Paris, the French chess champion, is anxious to arrange a match for the world's championship with Dr. E. Lasker of this city, who is now in Buenos Aires. Janowski has made it a practise to study closely hundreds of games played by Dr. Lasker, and although the latter defeated him somewhat decisively in a series not long ago, the Parisian is reported as having referred slightly to the ability of the world's champion.

INTERSCHOLASTIC GOLF TOURNAMENT ON WOODLAWN LINKS

Greater Boston Schoolboys Are Offered Course for Meet to Be Held July 5, 6 and 7.

BIG ENTRY LIKELY

The Greater Boston Interscholastic golf tournament will be held over the course of the Woodlawn Golf Club, July 5, 6 and 7. For several weeks the committee have been looking for a course convenient for the majority of schools represented by golf players and are very much pleased by the fact that the Woodlawn club has offered the use of its course for the tournament.

The announcement was made late last evening that Philip Russell of Brookline high, vice-president of the Interscholastic Golf League, and Francis Ouimet, also of Brookline high, the 1909 interscholastic champion, had received word from the club officials offering the use of the course.

Lowell high, Roxbury Latin, Andover, Exeter, Newton high, Milton, Melrose high, Quincy high, Worcester high, Boston English high, Boston Latin, Volkmann, Noble & Greenough, Browne & Nichols, Stone school, Brighton, West Roxbury, Malden, Melford, Rindge, Cambridge Latin, Watertown and Valtham high are all invited to forward entries.

Assurances have already been received from Worcester, Lowell, Milton and Brookline that they will send as many entries as possible. At Lowell high there are several good freshman golfers and it would do them a great deal of good to enter and see what they can do.

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WESLEYAN OBSERVES CLASS DAY AND PRIZE WINNERS ARE NAMED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Class day festivities and the announcement of prize winners featured the second day of commencement week at Wesleyan University today. President William Arnold Shanklin presided at the closing chapel exercises and announced the following prize awards:

Harrington prize, \$50 for best essay on the political history of Connecticut from 1827 to 1861, to Thomas C. Flood of Portland, Conn.

Weeks prize, \$15 for best paper on the economic phases of protectionism, to William R. Montgomery of Stamford, Conn.

Pierce prize, \$10 for excellence in natural history, to Miss Agnes Thompson of Middletown, Conn.

Phi Beta Kappa prize, \$25 for excellence in Latin, to Edgar W. Wallace of Ashley, Pa.

Goode prize, \$10 for original investigation in natural history, to Harold Bower of Milwaukee, Wis.

Scott prize, \$45 for excellence in modern languages, to Vee F. Small of Rutherford, Me.

Weeks prize, \$15 for excellence in philosophy, to D. S. Boyd of Rochester, N. Y.

Camp prize, for excellence in English literature, to G. L. Buck of New London, Conn.

Johnson prize, \$25 for excellence in electricity, to W. K. Pettigrew of Oswego, N. Y.

Spinney prize, \$15 for excellence in Greek, to Louis C. Flocken of Williamstown, Conn.

Rice prize, \$25 for excellence in mathematics, to Carl T. Frost of Waterville, Me.

Junior exhibition prizes, to C. M. Panunzio of Italy, William R. Montgomery of Stamford, Conn., and F. G. Brodhead of Philadelphia.

Briggs prize, for excellence in debating, to A. T. Vanderbilt of Newark, N. J.

Parker prize, \$10 for excellence in declamation, to James R. Klein of New York city.

Taylor prize, for best poem in English, to George F. Brengle of Armenia, N. Y.

RECIAT FOR WAKEFIELD PUPILS.

A pianoforte recital by pupils of Miss Blanche Mansfield Sanborn, assisted by Fred Putnam Urquhart, basso, will be given this evening in Flanley hall, Wakefield. A second recital will be given Thursday evening, June 30, at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Crossman, Herbert Manchester, violinist, assisting. Miss Sanborn is a pupil of John Orth.

SESSION QUIET AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Little promises to be done by the special session of the Legislature before Thursday. By Thursday night, however, every member will be expected to be in his seat prepared for business, as the leaders hope to adjourn finally by Friday, or by Saturday at the latest. The fate of the Governor's legislative program is in doubt.

CROWDS THROUGH BEVERLY PARKS.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Thousands visited the parks Sunday, Oceanside and Independence parks being crowded. At the former the bathhouse was so crowded that at times it was impossible to get a room. The band concert at the Willows proved an attraction in the afternoon and evening.

FITCHBURG Y. M. C. A. DIRECTOR.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The board of directors of the local Y. M. C. A. has offered the position of physical director of association's gymnasium work to James Cookman of Pawtucket. Mr. Cookman has been associated with the Y. M. C. A. at Pawtucket for three years. He is at present attending Harvard.

BRIBERY INQUIRY IN AUGUST.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate and House select committees appointed to investigate the charges of attempted bribery of Senator Gore and a House member will probably begin their investigations in August.

DUNS ON ENVELOPES ILLEGAL.

WASHINGTON.—The postoffice department has just ruled that putting "dunning" notices on envelopes in trying to collect bills by mail is illegal under the provisions of the postal laws and regulations.

WINS SILVER VETERAN'S BADGE.

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Octavus Donnell of Bryantville has been presented with a silver veteran's badge by Fire Commissioner Francis M. Carroll of the Boston fire department in recognition of his services as a member of that department.

NO PROVOST HARRISON STATUE.

PHILADELPHIA.—Provost Charles Curtis Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, in whose honor the students had planned a statue, has asked that the project be dropped.

QUIET ELECTION IN PANAMA.

PANAMA.—Municipal elections were held throughout the republic Sunday. The government won by a large majority, particularly in Panama City and in Colon.

FIELD DAY AT MR. ADE'S FARM.

BROOK, Ind.—The annual outing of the Indiana Society of Chicago Saturday drew 500 members to Hazelden farm, the summer home of George Ade.

SOUTHERN MILLS CURTAIL.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Representatives of 58 cotton mills in the South have signed an agreement to shut down completely for four weeks in July and August.

YALE PRESIDENT PRAISES SOLDIER FOR HIS SERVICE

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U. S. A., Eli's Highest Military Man, Appreciated for Honor to University.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Gen. Henry B. Carrington, one of Yale's most distinguished graduates in military life, has received a letter of praise and appreciation from President Arthur T. Hadley of the university.

General Carrington, at the sixtieth reunion of his class in 1905, led the alumni procession, and at the bi-centennial he led the torchlight parade of military graduates.

President Hadley says: "I acknowledge with cordial thanks the receipt of your charming letter and the enclosure that came with it. Let me congratulate you alike on the service which you have rendered to Yale and to your country, on the long years of activity which have been granted you, and on the high ideals which you have consistently attained."

General Carrington's commission in the regular army is the highest in rank ever attained by a Yale graduate, except that of W. H. Taft, '78, as Washington's successor as commander-in-chief.

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ROOSEVELT OVATION DEEMED 'JUDGMENT' BY A BOSTON PASTOR

The Rev. A. A. Berle, pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church, speaking of the return of former President Roosevelt in his sermon Sunday evening, said that although Mr. Roosevelt has done nothing to make him a true figure, compared with the mighty men of other ages, yet the Roosevelt episode is notable because it is a judgment upon American public life and public men. The political, industrial and social life of America is so debased, he said, that as a consequence Mr. Roosevelt appears the more conspicuous in the life of our people.

The twenty-fifth anniversary service of the class of '85 of Harvard was observed in Appleton chapel, Cambridge, Sunday afternoon. About 100 members of the class were present. The sermon, delivered by the Rev. Walter F. Greenman of Milwaukee, Wis., dealt with "Our Present Day Attitude Toward Standards of Perfection." At the close of the service the classmates were entertained by their president at his home.

"The Position of a Minister of Christ in Our Present-Day Communities" was the subject of the Rev. James Alexander's sermon in the First Presbyterian church. The preacher of today, he said, must be a Christian gentleman, a man of deep, warm sympathy, broad, practical interests and large tolerance.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wriston, at the Tremont Street M. E. church, spoke on "The Moral Athlete." Self control is precisely what the race of life demands, he said. To overcome sin means discipline. Nothing is sadder than to see a fine athlete driven from the game for violating the rules. That is just what takes place with moral failures.

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SENATOR TINKHAM MAKES REJOINDER TO CITY'S COUNSEL

Senator George H. Tinkham takes exception to the opinion given by Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson on his proposition for the new method of inspecting Boston's milk supply, which proposition was submitted to Mr. Babson by the mayor for the purpose of learning if a method by which the Boston board of health might go direct to the producing farms to make an inspection would be legal.

In addition to the opinion asked for on this point Mr. Babson added his opinion as to the accuracy of some of the information Senator Tinkham offered the mayor, and it is in reply more especially to this portion of the communication from the corporation counsel that Mr. Tinkham now makes rejoinder in his letter.

He states that the statistics were prepared for him by the health commissioners of New York and that he does not feel responsible for them.

He further contends that it is self-evident that milk cannot be properly inspected at the place where it is delivered and sold, and adds that the experience of New York, Washington and a number of other large American cities proves the complete uselessness of sole reliance upon inspection in the city.

He says there is no reason why this system in Boston should cost more than \$40,000 per year, taking issue with Mr. Babson's estimate of \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually.

CONTINUE LYMAN SCHOOL HEARING AT STATE HOUSE

Attorney Kelley, for Parents Protective Association, Attempts to Show Corporal Punishment Was Used.

The legislative committee investigating the alleged suicide of John Newman at the Lyman school for boys continued its public hearings at the State House today. Carl Dreyfus of 90 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, first submitted general views of the board of trustees in regard to corporal punishment. He said they firmly believe in the use of kindness, persuasion and reason at all times, and that appeals to the higher motives should never cease; that punishment should be looked upon as a means to an end, and should be corrective rather than vindictive.

Attorney Kelly presented to the committee an affidavit signed by James W. Smith of Boston, who states that he was subjected to punishment in the Lyman school during the time from April, 1903, to May, 1904.

The greater part of the session was devoted to hearing further testimony relative to punishments given at the Lyman school. Attorney Kelley, representing the Parents Protective Association, read a sworn statement from a former inmate of the Lyman school, who said that he saw an officer of the school strike boys with a heavy stick and knock them down with his fist for talking without permission.

Trustee Dreyfus stated that on a recent visit to the school he saw 100 of the Lyman school boys in a swimming pool and that none of them showed signs of having been whipped severely. Mr. Dreyfus produced several letters which he collected from the superintendent's box. Two were from boys who asked to stay at the school another year and one was from a lad who had been transferred to another cottage at his request expressing his thanks to the superintendent for the change.

NICARAGUA COURT RULES BOSTONIAN IS A CONSPIRATOR

Despatches Today Say That William Pittman Will Be Sentenced to Ten Years in Managua Prison.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua.—William Pittman, the daring American who was captured by the Madriz army during the fighting about Bluefields more than a month ago, has been found guilty by a court martial of conspiracy against the government, according to despatches received here today. He will be sentenced to at least 10 years in the government penitentiary at Managua.

The William Pittman, mentioned in the foregoing despatch, is a native of East Cambridge, Mass., where his mother and a brother, Edwin F. Pittman, now reside. He left home in 1896 and traveled in various parts of the world, eventually obtaining work as a marine engineer for the Panama canal commission. From Panama he went to Bluefields and enlisted with the Nicaraguan revolutionists. At one time he wrote home that he was a colonel on General Menz's staff. Pittman was charged with having laid a network of mines about Bluefields as a defense against the Nicaraguan government forces. Many soldiers are said to have perished in the explosions that followed the attack on the city.

LYNCH PROPERTY CASE IS DECIDED

Under a decision of the full bench of the supreme court today the heirs of Mrs. Mary F. Lynch do not take the property of her husband Eugene Lynch. The property goes to his heirs and legatees. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were passengers on the steamship Republic which collided with the steamship Florida in Vineyard sound, Jan. 23. Mrs. Lynch was killed instantly and Mr. Lynch passed away three days later in New York.

Each made a will in favor of the other and it was claimed by the heirs of Mrs. Lynch that she had exercised the power of appointment vested in her in his will by which they were entitled to such property as she thus disposed of. The court, however, held otherwise.

COL. AMES' ENTRANCE IS LIGHTLY REGARDED BY THE REPUBLICANS

(Continued from Page One.)

the moral teachings of which he is the great exponent.

"With direct primaries, it is universally admitted that Mr. Lodge would have no possible chance of reelection. The Lodge machine and the lobby worked in the Senate of Massachusetts again this year successfully to defeat the direct primary bill, which had passed the House.

"The defeat of Mr. Lodge and the termination of this machine will tend more than anything else to party success not only in the state, but in the nation. It will restore confidence in the Republican management by defeating a public official who has so long served the private interests rather than the public good."

Mr. Ames says he expects the Lodge men will try to prevent pledging of candidates in the hope that they may be controlled later. To prevent that, he says he will try to compel every candidate in Massachusetts at the coming elections to pledge himself to the issue he has raised.

PLAN FOR DRAWLESS BRIDGE ON CHARLES WILL BE SUBMITTED

Developments today regarding a monumental drawless bridge with a 12-foot clearance over the Charles river connecting the Harvard Stadium and Cambridge are so far assured that plans for this style bridge will be drawn up at once and submitted to the war department.

It has been learned by that department that the 50,000 citizens above this bridge who should benefit by waterborne coal prices do not get this benefit. They pay metropolitan prices for coal and the 25 cents difference that should go to them goes into the pockets of the coal dealers. It has further been found that there are several towboats in Boston harbor that will take coaling barges through a 12-foot current when they are loaded. The barges can return through this current unloaded by filling their water tanks.

A meeting was held this noon at the office of Richard H. Dana, chairman of the citizens' committee on the improvements of the Charles river bridges, at which were present members of the Cambridge city government and the Harvard alumni. Mr. Dana read a letter from Congressman S. W. McCall, which said that Col. Frederic V. Abbot, the local engineer, had stated the facts about the coal tugs and recommended that the war department oppose any federal legislation, but approve of the submitting of plans of a 12-foot bridge and then the voting of a public hearing.

Chairman Dana then said: "We will now confer with members of the metropolitan park commission and arrange for the drawing of plans, as the state Legislature has given us authority to build low drawless bridges. The work will be done under the direction of the metropolitan park commission." No public opposition is expected at the hearing. The purchase of the Brighton abattoir property will probably have occurred before then.

LIBRARY WORKERS TO VISIT MICHIGAN

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich.—The thirty-second annual meeting of the American Library Association will convene here Thursday and continue until July 6, with many of the leading librarians of the United States and Canada in attendance. At the same time three national organizations affiliated with the American Library Association will be in session here, namely, the National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries and the League of Library Commissions. The Bibliographical Society of America will also hold its annual meeting here this week.

MONEY FOR BALLOONS.

ROME.—The Chamber has voted the expenditure of 10,000,000 lire (about \$1,193,000) for dirigible balloons for the army. The Socialists and Republicans opposed the proposal. The vote was passed by a majority of 209.

DUESSELDORF, Ger.—The Zeppelin airship Deutschland will make its next voyage on Tuesday.

STATESMEN WARNED TODAY BY PRESIDENT ABOUT HARBOR BILLS

WASHINGTON.—The most important conference at the White House today was between the President and Senator Nelson of Minnesota, and Representative Alexander of New York. Mr. Nelson is the chairman of the Senate committee on commerce, and Mr. Alexander is chairman of the House committee on rivers and harbors. The President at the conference gave these gentlemen early notice that he would sign no more river and harbor appropriation bills prepared on the plan followed in the preparation of the bill of the late session. He actually wrote a veto message for that bill, but afterward signed the bill under protest, as is known.

He wants Messrs. Nelson and Alexander to have the earliest possible notice of the executive purpose, so that they may get to work during the recess of Congress on plans for the river and harbor bill of the next session, it being the purpose of Congress to pass one of these bills every year hereafter. It is the belief of the President, based on the judgment of army engineers, that the bill of the recent session is the best river and harbor bill ever prepared under the old system and it was in part for this reason that he tore up his veto message. Another reason was that the major defects in the bill were inheritances from former sessions of Congress, and the President did not want to penalize the late session for the acts of its predecessors.

President Taft spent most of the day bidding statesmen farewell. Senator Stone (Dem., Mo.) called at the White House today in connection with a petition signed by all the Democratic senators urging the selection of Charles A. Towne, formerly of Minnesota, as a member of the Canadian boundary dispute.

RECOMMENDS LOAN BILL ADDITIONS FOR \$75,000 REQUIRED

A message from the mayor of Boston to the city council this afternoon will recommend the addition of \$75,000 to the loan bill, \$15,000 of which will call for the purchase of a playground at North Brighton and the remainder of \$60,000 will be for the completion of Curtis hall, the Jamaica Plain municipal building.

The mayor has personally looked over the North Brighton playground proposition and the site which was selected. The owners ask \$20,000 for the property, which is assessed for \$17,000, and the mayor is now offering \$15,000 for the same.

In the matter of the Curtis hall building the mayor declares that there is no option but to appropriate the money necessary. The bids and contracts were made under a previous administration and the mayor feels that the additional expense which is demanded for swimming pools should be granted and consequently he is making this recommendation in order to satisfy the Jamaica Plain citizens.

JOHN A. CUNIFF GOES INTO COURT

John A. Cuniff of Dorchester, who was a witness in the recent Keliher trial and who was secretly indicted by the grand jury last Thursday, surrendered himself to the authorities today and was arraigned at 12:15 o'clock before Judge LeBaron C. Colt in the United States circuit court.

Cuniff, whose attorney is Fred P. Sheehan, testified in the Keliher trial that he rode down town with John R. Marshall when he was wiring \$200 to Kansas. W. Coleman, who was then in Kansas.

Cuniff was held in \$10,000 bonds and will plead next fall when other cases connected with the Keliher affair come up. Francis J. Wood, the Shawmut avenue grocer, who was indicted on a charge of perjury in the same case, will be arraigned late this afternoon.

NAVAL OFFICERS WAITING VERDICT

WASHINGTON.—Nearly all naval officers are, figuratively speaking, shaking in their boots as next Thursday approaches, for on that day will become effective (providing the President approves) the recommendations of the board looking to the enforced retirement from active service of about 15 officers. Officers so displaced do not leave under a stigma. The law is only for the purpose of providing for a proper flow of promotions from the lower to the higher grades of the navy.

BROWN JURY DEADLOCK 65 HOURS.

CHICAGO.—The jury in the case of Lee O'Neil Brown, accused of bribery in the Lorimer election, was still deadlocked at 10 a. m. today, and there was no indication at that hour that a verdict would be reached. The jury which retired Friday afternoon, had been out for 65 hours.

NAVY TUGS BACK FROM NEW YORK.

The navy tugs Iwano and Sioux, which took the 70-ton floating crane from Boston to the Brooklyn navy yard, returned to the Charlestown navy yard today.

DENTAL GRADUATES OF HARVARD UNITE IN ANNUAL ALUMNI DAY

The Harvard Dental Alumni Association began its annual "alumni day" this morning with a reunion of the dental school graduates and a reception to their guests at the school building in Brookline, near Huntington and Longwood avenues. Samples of the work done by the students during the year were on exhibition.

Late this afternoon the association will hold a short business meeting at Young's hotel, followed by the thirty-ninth annual banquet of the association. The Harvard class of '85, which is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary out of college, continued its observance of commencement week by a religious service Sunday afternoon in Appleton chapel. About 150 members of the class were present.

The Harvard College class of 1895 will hold its quinquennial dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening at 7 o'clock. Tomorrow the class will have an outing at the Country Club, Brookline, leaving the class headquarters at the Hotel Victoria at 10 a. m.

One of the largest gatherings of Harvard alumni that has ever taken place in Cambridge is expected on commencement day, Wednesday, June 29, when former President Roosevelt will be present and lead the alumni procession to Sanders theater. Announcement of class meeting places in the yard commencement day were made today by the class secretaries as follows:

Class of 1850, Matthews 5; class of 1853, Weld 28; class of 1854, Matthews 9; class of 1856, Stoughton 3; class of 1858, Stoughton 8; class of 1860, Holworthy 2; class of 1862, Holworthy 5; class of 1863, Holworthy 19; class of 1869, Thayer 5; class of 1871, Holworthy 12; class of 1872, Thayer 3; class of 1873, Holworthy 6; class of 1874, Holworthy 4; class of 1875, Holworthy 17; class of 1879, Holworthy 18; class of 1880, Hollis 8; class of 1881, Holworthy 21; class of 1887, Hollis 7; class of 1894, Stoughton 23; class of 1895, Hollis 20; class of 1897, Stoughton 28.

Several class dinners are scheduled for Tuesday evening, preceding commencement day. The class of 1858 will hold its annual dinner at the University Club, 270 Beacon street, at 7 o'clock; the class of 1862, at Young's Hotel at 6:30 o'clock; the class of 1869, at the Algonquin Club at 7 o'clock; the class of 1872 at the Country Club, Brookline, at 7 o'clock; the class of 1873, at the University Club at 6 o'clock; the class of 1874, at the Union Club, 8 Park street, at 7 o'clock; the class of 1879, at the Myopia Golf Club, Hamilton, at 7 o'clock; the class of 1880, at the Algonquin Club at 7 o'clock; the class of 1881, at the Tavern Club, Boylston place, at 7 o'clock.

The class of 1887 and the class of 1894 will hold their reunion dinners on Wednesday evening at the University Club and the Brookline Country Club respectively.

BATES COLLEGE BEGINS EXERCISES

LEWISTON, Me.—Commencement week at Bates College began Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon by President George C. Chase in Main Street church. Professor Chase took for his text, "The pure in heart shall see God," and said in part:

"Jesus has told many demons that were holding in bondage men's judgment and reason, and cheating them with harmful illusions. But the most difficult and troublesome demon of all is the selfishness that simply will not see because it does not wish to see. When this demon is out the heart is pure, and not only able but eager to see God, eager with the eagerness of the little child."

DELEGATE AT BERLIN CENTENARY.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The faculty of Cornell has designated Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks as its official representative at the celebration of the centenary of the University of Berlin next fall. Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell and former ambassador to Germany, has been invited.

TURKISH-AMERICAN PROJECT.

WASHINGTON.—Prospects of the Ottoman-American Development Company of New York City procuring the Turkish concession for the construction of a \$1,500,000 railroad in Asia Minor are said to be brighter by the state department.

ITALY TO DEMAND CHARLTON.

ROME.—The Italian foreign office will make a formal demand upon the United States for the extradition of Porter Charlton, who killed his wife near Lake Como, but will not press the demand. This action was decided on today.

RETIRE CORNELL PROFESSORS.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Waterman Thomas Hewett, professor of the German language and literature, and Lucien A. Waite, head of the department of mathematics at Cornell, have been retired with the close of the 1909-10 year.

COMMISSIONER FOR TURIN FAIR.

WASHINGTON.—In the International and Commercial exposition to be held at Turin next year the government of the United States will take part officially. Francis B. Loomis of Ohio has been appointed commissioner-general.

CORPORATION TAX GAIN.

WASHINGTON.—The corporation tax treasury statement for the close of business Friday shows \$2,541,447.88 collected this month, with a grand total of \$3,238,153.19.

MR. TAFT STARTS ON POSTAL BANKS

WASHINGTON.—Senator Carter of Montana informs The Christian Science Monitor today that the President and postmaster-general are to begin work at once getting the preliminaries in shape for putting the postal savings bank law into effect.

The postmaster-general will today designate persons in his department who will get together all the blank and printed forms and other papers used by other governments having a postal savings law. These will be gone over carefully and where possible will be adapted to the purposes of the United States. It is likely that three or four months will be consumed in this work, which will probably carry forward until next fall or early winter the actual going into operation of the new law.

TRADE ASSOCIATION BIDS CONGRESSMEN TO INSPECT HARBOR

United States senators and representatives have been invited to attend the second harbor trip of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be made under the auspices of the trade extension committee and the retail trade board on July 12, when an inspection of the harbor will be made, paying special attention to the new line recently adopted by the Legislature, the area within that line and its possibilities, and the Maverick mills in East Boston and the Commonwealth dock area in South Boston.

The congressmen will be given a chance to observe the improvements now in progress and how the appropriations of \$8,000,000 by the national government and \$3,000,000 by the state have been and are being expended. The national appropriation is under the management of the local army engineer and is being used for the reconstruction of the main ship canal, which is expected to be completed in 1911. The state appropriation has but recently been granted.

In order that Congress may realize the advantage of aiding in the development of the port, in accordance with the plans now set on foot, those in charge of the trip have invited Senators Lodge and Crane and Representatives Lawrence, Peters, Keliher, O'Connell, Weeks and Foss to join the party.

The tour will end at Nantasket, where dinner will be served at the Palm Garden at 6 o'clock. The boat will leave there on the return trip at 8:30 p. m., arriving in Boston an hour later. Members of the chamber will receive a personal announcement of the trip early in the week, together with an application blank for tickets.

SLAYER IS HELD AND GOES TO JAIL

Wasili Iwanalski, the self-confessed slayer of Patrolman James H. Carroll of the Lynn police force in the Lynn robbery and tragedy of Saturday, was arraigned before Judge Henry T. Lummus in the Lynn police court this morning and was held for the grand jury which will convene in special session at Salem as soon as possible.

Iwanalski was taken to Salem jail in an automobile guarded by a strong posse of armed police.

EDWARD DEVOTION GRADUATION.

The graduation exercises of the Edward Devotion public grammar school of Brookline were held this morning in Beacon hall, Coolidge Corner. Julian Reinherz received the badge for the highest attainment in scholarship, Dorothy Phillips that for conduct, and Robert C. Jenks that for general improvement. Julian Reinherz also ranked excellent in all of his subjects. Seven out of 31 graduates held a record of perfect attendance.

ARRAIGN ALLEGED "SLAVER."

Hyman Corin, 3 Fabian street, Boston, arrested on a warrant in a restaurant at the corner of Castle and Washington streets in connection with the "white slave" crusade, was arraigned in the municipal court today before Judge Barmenter, and the case was continued until tomorrow morning. Corin was held in \$500 bail.

REPORT MAY AFFECT ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee has adjourned to meet in Minneapolis on Sept. 5. As the committee's findings probably will be made known before the fall elections, it is thought that the report may have some bearing on the contest for control of the next House.

SAGAMORE ANL HOOSAC DOCKS.

The Warren liner Sagamore reached Hoosac docks, Charlestown, today with 2000 tons of general cargo from Liverpool. The steamer brought 12 returning cattle, two of whom were stowaways, M. L. Wiley of Salem and James O'Neill of Boston. They were allowed to land.

LEYLAND LINER BOHEMIAN HERE.

The Leyland liner Bohemian reached East Boston just before noon today from New York, where she went to land 11,000 bales of southern cotton. She will sail for Liverpool Wednesday.

REELECT CORNELL TRUSTEES.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell trustees announce the reelection to the board of Andrew D. White and Henry B. Lord of Ithaca, and Henry R. Ickleheimer of New York city.

PRESIDENT MAY SEE PREDECESSOR NEAR BOSTON IN FEW DAYS

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The most important political conference held in the United States in many months is possible in the vicinity of Boston this week, according to persistent rumor among those assigned to following the activities of Theodore Roosevelt. The former President will not discuss the subject.

Mr. Roosevelt will arrive at Cambridge Wednesday to attend Harvard commencement and at that time President Taft will be at Beverly, about 20 miles away. Governor Hughes' secretary is quoted as saying that the Governor will see Mr. Roosevelt at Cambridge and it is thought possible that President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Hughes may all three foregather.

At Sagamore Hill today it was declared that definite arrangements had not been completed for a meeting between Messrs. Taft, Hughes and Roosevelt at Beverly.

Mr. Roosevelt this afternoon tackled his mail and prepared for his trip to Cambridge tomorrow.

Mr. Roosevelt spent Sunday with his family. With his two younger sons, Archie and Quentin, beside him, he rode to the church. As he came out of church Mr. Roosevelt stopped long enough to say that there was no one at his home except the family, and to shake hands with two or three old friends.

He spends much of his time on the veranda when at home, taking some of his meals there and reading and talking with his guests and his family. It is his favorite spot, the antithesis of crowded New York.

SPEAKER CANNON CAUTIOUS TODAY

WASHINGTON.—Speaker Cannon is not ready to say that he will not be a candidate for speaker next term. He told the newspaper men today that his return to Congress would depend on the voters of the Danville district and that the question of whether he would be a "high private" or an officer in the next House would depend on the will of the members of the House.

First, however, he said that "before one eats hare pie he must catch his hare," meaning that the election of a Republican House must precede any definite answer to the question regarding his candidacy for the speakership.

The speaker is feeling very good about the prospects of a Republican victory in November and says it is his purpose to enter the campaign and contribute to that result.

MASONIC LODGES IN JOINT SERVICE

KEENE, N. H.—Members of the Social Friends lodge and the lodge of the Temple, A. F. and A. M., of this city, held a special joint communication at 6:30 p. m., Sunday, for the purpose of observing St. John's day at the St. James Episcopal church, both lodges having accepted the invitation of the Rev. John S. Littell, the rector of the church, to listen to the address of the Rev. Dr. Lucius Waterman of Hanover, N. H., who is past master of Faithful lodge of Charlestown, Bezael chapel of Hanover, Hiram council of Claremont, and for several years grand prelate of the grand commandery of Knights Templars of New Hampshire.

SEEK LONG ISLAND FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Notwithstanding the fact that the city authorities directly in charge of the institutions on Long island, Boston harbor, have registered their displeasure at having several thousand Randridge fund excursion children landed on Long island this summer, these children will probably disembark there by the mayor's orders. This is the only island in the harbor with a wharf adequate to accommodate the daily excursions and the mayor today expressed the opinion that the trustees of the institutions concerned will accede to his desires and that these excursions will have their terminal at Long island.

HOUSE BURNED AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, Mass.—Mrs. Frank L. Minard, wife of the caretaker at the Hugo P. Johnstone estate of Hamilton, dropped a lighted lamp while visiting the kennels which join the caretaker's house, early today. Fire which resulted destroyed the caretaker's place, but volunteer firemen from Hamilton saved the large house. The damage was about \$3500.

COMPLAIN OF DIRTY STREETS.

BROCKTON.—Prominent merchants are agitated over what they assert is the unclean condition of Main street, the principal artery of traffic. The street has been unswept for weeks, they say, and is a disgrace to the city.

WAKEFIELD REUNION JULY 4.

SPENCER.—Plans for the Wakefield reunion July 4 have been completed. The reunion will be held at Luther Hill park. John Wakefield, whose descendants will gather, settled at Wells, Me., in 1641.

NEW HAVEN PROBE TOMORROW.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An investigation begins Tuesday into the conduct of county business by the present and former county commissioners by a committee of seven state senators.

TWENTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS ESTIMATED FOR WATER PROJECT

SPOKANE, Wash.—Lee A. Johnson, president of the Valleys of the Yakima Water Users Association, says in a letter to the irrigation committee of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, that a report by Christian Anderson, engineer, showing the high line canal and Benton project, southwest of Spokane, will cover more than 300,000 acres of land at an estimated cost of \$26,000,000, or \$86 an acre, has been accepted by that organization. Mr. Anderson has been instructed to continue along the lines recommended by him until the engineering work is completed. Mr. Johnson's letter follows in part:

"One hundred thousand acres of land under the Benton project will be cared for by pumping from the Columbia river by electric power generated at a drop in the main canal situated near North Yakima, where about 68,000 horsepower will be developed."

The lands under the proposed project are adapted to horticulture, especially the growing of apples, pears, prunes and other fruits. The soil is rich in volcanic ash, which only requires water to make it among the most valuable for orcharding in the state of Washington.

ENGLISH STEAMER LINES TO COMBINE

LONDON.—It is reported that an arrangement has been made between the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the former having agreed to purchase the whole of the share capital of the latter company at par, namely, £25 per share. The subscribed capital of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which was established in 1839, is £1,500,000, and owing to certain regulations as to the allotment and transfer of shares, they cannot be obtained by foreigners or by foreign bodies. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company was incorporated in 1840, and its capital is in fully paid shares of £25 each, having been originally £50 paid.

PROVIDENCE SEES FLIGHT SATURDAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Joseph Seymour's exhibition aeroplane flight will take place at Narragansett park next Saturday afternoon. He came here from New York this morning bringing with him certain delicate parts of the machine which could not be made in time here.

His biplane, which was wrecked on Friday, is practically rebuilt. The aviator has issued a challenge to any local automobilist to a mile race around the half-mile track. If the match race can be arranged it will be held between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday. Mr. Seymour will give a succession of exhibition flights from 4 until 7 o'clock.

CARNARVON BUYS MADRYN CASTLE

LONDON.—Madryn castle and estate, one of the most ancient and historically the most interesting in Great Britain, will not go to public auction. As a result of hasty negotiations it has been sold to the Carnarvon county council. The council intends to bring 2500 acres under the small farm holdings act. Americans were interested, as the estate was in possession, through inheritance, of direct descendants of Elihu Yale.

MAIL CARS TO BE SCRUTINIZED.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—On complaint of S. M. Gaines, superintendent of the railway mail service of these parts, the Texas railroad commission may in the near future scrutinize the mail cars run on some Texas railroads and the practice of using cars partly built of wood in trains composed mainly of all-steel coaches.

MRS. SAGE AIDS SCHOOL.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$2700 to Pascal Institute school of domestic arts at 576 Lexington avenue. Of this amount \$1700 is for the year's rent of the building, which she has paid for six years.

**Blanchard, King
& Co**
250 Boylston Street

**DRESS GOODS, LACES,
WAIST PATTERNS,
NOVELTIES**
Just released from appraisement
in bankruptcy.
BELOW COST
Must be sold this week. Offered by Trustee in Bank

What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

"FAMOUS BLUE-STOCKINGS." By Ethel Roll Wheeler. 16 illustrations. London: Methuen & Co.

Who knows the origin of the term "blue-stocking"? The first mention of the word occurs in 1756, and refers to one Benjamin Stillingfleet, botanist, athlete, poet and philosopher, who used to frequent the salon of the great Mrs. Montagu. "His dress," says Boswell, "was remarkably grave, and in particular it was observed that he wore blue stockings. . . . Such was the excellence of his conversation that his absence was felt as so great a loss that it used to be said, 'We can do nothing without the blue stockings,' and thus by degrees the title was established." The term blue-stocking was first applied to men only; it was then used to designate wits of either sex, and it was not until it had degenerated into a synonym for pedantry that it became exclusively feminine.

"Famous Blue-Stockings" by Ethel Roll Wheeler is a book that we can recommend to all who are interested in the eighteenth century. Every other chapter contains a slight biographical sketch of one of the famous ladies who flourished at that time, while the intervening chapters describe their general surroundings. "Blue-Stocking" Coteries, "The Blue-Stocking in the Garden," "The Blue-Stocking in Pictures," "Cards and Conversation"—these discussions are not the least attractive part of the book, for the author's well up in eighteenth-century manners and customs, and her descriptions are full of life.

The eighteenth century was the age of common-sense. In marriage, in religion, in every department of life—common-sense was the ideal aimed at, and generally achieved. The eighteenth century was also the age of mutual admiration and of female friendship without rivalry, but it was chiefly the age of talk. "What a din of human voices assailed our ears! It rises from those 3000 London coffee houses" where "the wits assembled, spending the greater part of the day in talk." There were also the salons, where there was no ceremony, no cards, no supper, but where all who had any pretensions to wit or learning were invited to air their opinions.

The authoress describes the three principal hostesses of the day in the following words: "Mrs. Montagu's guests came to talk to themselves; Mrs. Thrale's guests came to talk to Mrs. Thrale. Mrs. Vesey's parties were, therefore the most enjoyable; Mrs. Thrale's the liveliest; Mrs. Montagu's the most intellectual. Mrs. Montagu was the possessor of a rich mind, which diffused knowledge; Mrs. Vesey was the possessor of a sympathetic nature which awakened response. Midway between the two was Mrs. Thrale, enjoying a measure of both these qualities. Mrs. Montagu and Mrs. Thrale provided intellectual fireworks for their guests—squibs and crackers, rockets, even Catherine wheels. Mrs. Vesey carried about with her a little flickering taper of friendliness that burned all manner of soft, strange colors, of which the chief business was to light other minds."

Although Mrs. Montagu was recognized as queen of the blue-stockings by reason of her "beauty, wit, wisdom, learning and virtue united (to say nothing of wealth)," to quote the "Good Lord Lyttleton"—Miss Wheeler thinks that she owed her position chiefly to "her tireless vivacity, which kept her intellectual gifts continually floating before men's eyes, and her love of magnificence, which provided a stately setting for her personality."

She moves across spacious and arresting backgrounds. Those who did not share in her lavish hospitality were struck by her picturesque charities. Every May-day she gave a feast to the boy chimney-sweepers on the lawn in front of her town house. There is an illustration of this house (now No. 22 Portman square) with the sweeps dancing before it in fanciful costume, which has been reproduced from a water color in the British Museum.

Mrs. Vesey seems to have had the most attractive personality of all the blue-stockings. "She was alien in every sense to the spirit of the age—alien, rather to the spirit of eighteenth century England. It was an age of reason, of self-satisfaction; she was a dreamer seeking in vain some ideal she could never reach. It was an age of prosaic common-sense; she breathed habitually an air of poetry and romance. It was an age of solid faith; she was ever tormented by doubts and by questioning. An Irishwoman of the eighteenth century, Mrs. Vesey is shown through English eyes to possess all the accepted characteristics that make the Irish-

woman of today—from the English point of view. So typical is Mrs. Vesey, in her virtues and her failings, of the English conception of an Irishwoman, that she seems the creation of a sympathetic English imagination. Nothing reveals more fully the intellectual and emotional range of the blue-stockings than the admiration, the love and, above all, the comprehension they were able to give to this bewildering 'syph' out of another world."

Other famous "blues" described in this book are Hannah More, Mrs. Delaney, the friend of Swift; Fanny Burney, authoress of "Evelina," and Elizabeth Carter, translator of Epictetus, the most learned and the most retiring of all the "blue-stockings."

In comparing the French and English salons of the eighteenth century, Miss Wheeler holds that while the French women possess "greater brilliancy of conversation; sharper keenness of wit; wider reach of idea; stronger dazzle of personality . . . in the English salon we breathe a purer atmosphere; we meet . . . women more narrow, but more restful." And her last word on the subject is this: "The English blue-stockings cannot rival their contemporaries overseas in intellectual and social gifts; but they are good to live with."

The illustrations are beautiful reproductions of the best contemporary portraits.

"ROBERT HERRICK." A Biographical and Critical Study. By F. W. Moorman. London: John Lane.

This is the first complete biography of Robert Herrick which has ever been published, and as we read it we can only wonder how any one could have attempted to compile a book out of such unsatisfactory and fragmentary materials. Mr. Moorman has brought to light no new facts concerning his hero, and most of his remarks are necessarily conjectures or surmises, yet he has managed to produce a volume of over 300 pages, half of which is devoted to the life, the other half to the works of one of our greatest lyrical poets. In following the story of Mr. Herrick's life "the reader," says Mr. Moorman, "must be prepared to find, instead of the record of established facts, a long series of more or less plausible suppositions. He will frequently encounter the words 'probable' and 'not impossible,' and must rest content with these until firmer ground is reached." But the book is none the less interesting and is well worth reading.

As little beyond the bare outline of the poet's career is known, Mr. Moorman is obliged to fill up all the blank spaces from his poems. "He is the most ingenious and self-revealing of poets, and it is not difficult to trace him in his progress through life, and to see the working of his mind." Occasionally, however, Herrick lets his chroniclers down with a run. In one place he writes an epitaph on Prudence Baldwin, his faithful housekeeper, who lived at least 30 years after he had deposited her in her "little urn," and who, as a matter of fact, survived him. In another place he writes a "Charge to his supposed wife when he traveled," and, as Mr. Moorman says, "from first to last the whole poem is a tissue of pure fantasy." Herrick never was married, and we agree with Mr. Moorman in his conjecture that Julia, Corinna, Anthea and all the other "fresh and fragrant mistresses" to whom the poet's lyrics are addressed, were as imaginary and unreal as his "supposed wife"—in fact merely pegs to hang his verses on.

We know that Robert Herrick was born in London in 1591, and that his early years were passed at Hampton. At the age of 17 he was apprenticed to his uncle, Sir William Herrick, goldsmith, but at 22, being more or less his own master, he decided to go to college. "The 12 years which elapse between Herrick's graduation at Cambridge in 1617 and his induction as vicar of Dean Prior in 1629 form one of the most obscure periods in his long life. This obscurity enjoins wary walking on the part of a biographer," says Mr. Moorman. We cannot even tell which of his poems were written during this period, but apparently it was just before leaving London for Dean Prior, feeling that the making of verses and the curing of souls were not compatible, he wrote his "Farwell unto Poetry" ending with the famous words:

"The crown of duty is our duty: well Doing's the fruit of doing well. Farewell!"

Fortunately for posterity, however, the vow of renunciation was not kept. Mr. Moorman owns that "it is not easy to determine exactly the kind of relationship which existed between Herrick and his parishioners," as "the record of his life at Dean Prior, as far as it can be traced at all, is to be sought in his poems" and we have already been shown their unreliability as evidence.

However, Mr. Moorman has unearthed a remarkable account of a visit paid to Dean Prior in 1809, published in the Quarterly Review for August, 1910, which describes an interview with a poor woman of 99, who repeated several of Herrick's poems by heart, and who stated that he kept a pet pig, which he taught to drink out of a tankard. She also said that on one occasion he threw his sermon at the congregation, and cursed them for their inattention. When fresh facts to light about Robert Herrick, it will be interesting to see how many of Mr. Moorman's surmises, etc., are proved correct. In the meantime, his book makes very pleasant reading.

London Literary Notes

LONDON—Justin McCarthy, whose celebrated work has done more than any other to foster broad and comprehensive views of recent and current history, is engaged upon a further volume of "The History of Our Own Times," which will cover the whole reign of King Edward VII. It will be a pleasure in every quarter to know that Mr. McCarthy, who is such a veteran figure among English writers and journalists, is going forward with the production of a new historical volume, and his survey of the period which has just come to a close will be awaited with expectation by many readers.

Mr. Sydney Lee's new work, "The French Renaissance in England," will not be published before the early autumn. . . . It will be interesting tidings for many to learn that the collected writings in prose and verse of Francis Thompson are being prepared for publication. The little Shelley volume, published last year, speedily went out of print and the volume of Thompson's "Selected Poems" is now scarce. The essays on the English poets contributed to the Academy will, of course, be included in the prose section, as well as some matter that has never appeared in print, but it will be some considerable time before the work is ready.

In his latest book, "Le Chateau de la Belle-au-Bois dormant," Pierre Loti, the well-known French author and ex-naval officer, gives his impressions of London, to which he paid his first visit last July. It seems to have rained the whole time of his stay; yet he was delighted with the beauty of our parks, even the sooty sheep which fed therein coming in for a share of his admiration. London architecture shocks him, however, as it does most foreigners and some natives, by its extraordinary irregularity and incongruity, and he remarks that we have nowhere anything to compare with the stately line of houses stretching from the Arc de Triomphe to the Louvre. Altogether Pierre Loti leaves London pleased with us, and we are pleased to notice a much more friendly fellow feeling in his writings.

Mr. H. G. Wells has "discovered" a bath-chairman, just as Mr. Bernard Shaw discovered a tramp, and has ushered his bath-chairman's autobiography into the world with a witty and charming introduction. The book is entitled "George Meek, Bath Chairman," by Himself (Constant). Mr. Wells seems to have thought the bath-chairman's outlook on the world would be valuable, but the Times critic takes a different view, as he fails to find anything noble or pathetic in Mr. Meek's "divine discontent" and very rightly argues that those men and women who, struggling amid similar surroundings to those of Mr. Meek, have been quietly doing their duty and putting the best face on their difficulties, trying to mend them instead of complaining of them, are much more entitled to the world's recognition and thanks.

"Lift Luck on Southern Roads," by Ticknor Edwards (Methuen), is the title used by the author to indicate the chance helpings which he received from the drivers of various vehicles, from the motor to the humble cart. These "lifts" furnished him with various introductions to people of different ranks and employments, besides giving him opportunities of seeing the country—the walker is bound to miss some things, though, on the whole he sees more than the man who rides. The result is a very delightful book of country gossip, of pleasant talks with men and women, and of descriptions of houses and landscapes.

Sir Harry Johnston, the well known explorer, has an interesting article in the Nineteenth Century on "The Negro and Religion," which he concludes by asserting that as long as the ideal of Christianity in its human relations is maintained by white men in Africa, there is not much danger of the advance of Islam: "But if, in South Africa and elsewhere, the observant negro sees that though Christianity is preached by its official exponents it is not in any way whatever practised by the laymen of European race, he may in his despair turn for his guidance to the Muhammadans in a spirit of deliberate revolt against the injustices of European civilization."

Mr. Roosevelt's Romanes lecture on "Biological Analogies" delivered at Oxford on June 7 is to be published by the Oxford University Press.

Julian Corbett's new book, "The Campaign of Trafalgar," will be issued by Messrs. Longman this month. The work is an attempt to give a "staff" account of the campaign, from the accession of Pitt to power in 1804, showing its connection with the formation of the third coalition and its relation to the military movements of the powers concerned. The aim is to do justice to the work of Nelson's colleagues and particularly to that of Lord Barham, whose papers have been used for the first time.

Two new volumes of the English edition of the works of Anatole France are expected from Mr. Lane this month—

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CHILDREN WILL BEAR AMERICAN FLAGS IN HONOR OF MR. TAFT

The plans for Somerville's Independence day celebration are now complete. President Taft will review the big military parade, and Mayor Woods, accompanied by many of Somerville's prominent citizens, will go to Beverly in automobiles to meet and escort him to the reviewing point. The party will leave Somerville at 8 o'clock in the morning and start back from Beverly at 9 a. m. En route the President will review the flag-bearing children of Everett, who will be assembled in his honor. At the Somerville end of the Wellington bridge the presidential party will be received by the National Lancers and escorted to the reviewing point, where the cavalrymen will dismount and act as guard.

The parade will start at 10 a. m. and will march over this five-mile route: Broadway to School street, to Medford street, via Gilman square, to Walnut street, to Highland avenue, to Davis square, to Elm street via Cutter square, to Summer street, to Union square, where it will be reviewed by the chief marshal and division commanders.

It is estimated that there will be over 5000 men in line in addition to several floats of historic character. The review will take about an hour. Capt. Jackson Caldwell of the fifth infantry, M. V. M., will be chief marshal; Lieut. Ralph G. Perkins, chief of staff, and Capt. Fred G. Havlin, officer of the day.

WORCESTER ROAD HAS BIG PROJECT

WORCESTER, Mass.—Funds to the extent of \$300,000 are available and plans have been made for the erection of a big new power station at Millbury for the Worcester Consolidated street railway. There is but one question that is delaying the project, and it is expected that this will be settled within a week, either by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad permitting the consolidated to string high tension cables along its roadbed from Millbury into Worcester, or by buying or leasing other pole privileges to bring the power in. At Millbury there is about 40 acres of land available for the erection of a power station, only five acres being used by the present station there.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the inauguration of the new Zeppelin airship passenger service between Friedrichshafen and Dusseldorf and the possibilities thus opened up.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Many times as much is charged for carrying a passenger by airship from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf as a railway would ask for the same service. Hence only persons who have plenty of money to spend will patronize the new route, and with most of them a single trip, sufficient to satisfy curiosity, will probably be enough.

NEW YORK WORLD—Airship development will not follow the lines of steam development either on land or water, but its own. It does not menace the railroad or the steamboat. It must make its own place of usefulness. But surely it is an impressive thing that the jealous air has at last to admit man's mastery and bear his passenger packets at the speed of the storm.

NEW YORK SUN—Count Zeppelin's enterprise of a passenger airship service was not regarded very seriously a year ago, but the voyage of the Deutschland, with 20 persons aboard besides the count, should convince the skeptics that with favorable weather conditions the transportation of tourists by air route in summer is feasible. No business man with a pressing engagement would take passage in an airship, and the luxury is denied to the poor. A three hours' excursion, it is said, will cost patrons from \$20 to \$40. We suppose that there are some seats in an airship more desirable than others.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—With the flight of the Zeppelin airship from Friedrichshafen to Dusseldorf aeronautics seems to make its transition from the precarious region of theory to the more definite field of practicality. The Deutschland did what it started out to do, and did it handsomely, safely, comfortably, over a predetermined route and on schedule time. The results to follow on such a trip, whether for peace or for war, are well-nigh incalculable. The North sea becomes a lawn, the Rhine but a negligible thread. The international aeronautical congress cannot assemble too soon.

NEW YORK TIMES—Farther than the distance from London to Paris, farther than the shore line route to Boston from New York, and three times the distance between this city and Philadelphia, the express airship Deutschland city Press, will be "Moore," edited by Mr. A. D. Goddard and "Dryden," edited by Mr. J. Sargeant.

We are reminded that the new King reintroduces a "Georgian" era. "Elizabethan" and "Georgian" are two reign epithets which have become really naturalized as adjectives. In spite of the splendor of English achievements in art, literature and empire in the long Georgian epoch, the epithet Georgian does not convey the glorious associations of Elizabethan.

MONITORIALS

By Nason Waterman

THE PRIVATE CITIZEN.

He is now a private citizen. And is living the simple life. No more of the public stress for him. No more of its busy strife. Now, when he arises at half past six All that he has in view Is to drive the folks from the lawn and make Newspaper men "skiddoo."

He walks three miles and takes a swim, Returns and takes a look At several hundred letters which He answers; then a book Till breakfast; then to New York, where He writes to beat the "ars On something that will regulate The sun and moon and stars.

He lunches at some famous club, Then back to work again Till time to whisk out home and dine With half a dozen men. Then with discussion and with work The happy hours are rife Until it's time to go to bed; So runs his simple life.

Can engagements brought about between young couples while motoring be properly called automobile attachments?

NATURAL INFERENCE. First Boy—Won't the committee in charge of the new style of Fourth of July celebration let us fire off any sky-rockets? Second Boy—I don't suppose it will since the law prohibits all kinds of "high explosives."

Having been made "Doctors of Law," the Wright brothers will now continue their favorite study of how best, by means of a flying machine, to overcome the laws of gravitation.

THE LIMIT. Unless one is truly and wonderfully wise There's a chance it would make him feel nervous To answer the questions they ask when he tries

For a place in the civil service. But, oh! there's a test that is harder than this For showing the dearth of one's knowledge, And that is to chat with the erudite miss Who has recently "finished" at college.

It is not likely that the cooking school on wheels which, under the direction of

the Kansas Agricultural College will visit all the large towns of that state, will be resented by the thrifty housewives, although its presence may be looked upon as an intimation that some things of a culinary nature might be managed better than they now are.

SPLITTING THE DIFFERENCE. Wiggs—What do you think of the proposition to compromise the differences that have arisen between San Francisco and New Orleans by holding the Panama exposition in Washington, D. C.? Wiggs—I think it is a "capital" idea.

But as a matter of course the "children's bureau," which it is proposed to add to the department of commerce and labor at Washington will be something more than a toy for a nursery playhouse.

A QUIET DRESSER. "Your husband's a nice, quiet dresser," said a neighbor to Mrs. MacBread: When the latter felt bound to confess her Good man was not all he appeared. "Sometimes when he's donning his kirtle He's aught else but quiet," she said, "As he paddles about like a turtle For a stud that rolls under the bed."

At any rate if the people keep on going to Europe in the great numbers that are now setting sail, it will be possible by and by for the men who are remaining at home for the summer to find a favorable seat at the lunch counter during the noon hour.

OUR POINT OF VIEW. Tiddledy—I can't see why so many Americans are rushing over to Europe. Winks—Neither can I. With Roosevelt home from the other side, I don't understand what there is left over there to call people in that direction.

No doubt the engrosser of the diploma of M. A. which Yale bestowed upon Miss Jane Addams wondered if it had ever occurred to that estimable lady to subtract a "d" from the "Add" syllable of her last name.

AN AUTHORITY. Although there may be other things, Perhaps, in which it lacks, A cook-book is the very place To look for inside facts.

Since President Taft has publicly admitted that Mrs. Taft is the real President of the United States, the summer capital of the nation may now be said to be at Beverly, where the ladies of the presidential household have already set up housekeeping for the summer.

THE PESSIMIST. Outen—By getting so many good bills through Congress, President Taft is proving himself to be a pretty clever politician, isn't he? Backe—Well, I'm not so sure. By fulfilling all the promises made in his party's platform at its last national convention there won't be anything left for it to promise when it meets the next time.

Perhaps now Mr. Lieutenant Commander Doctor Peary won't care so much whether Rear-Admiral is added to his name or not. As matters now stand, he has the happy satisfaction of knowing that he has made quite a name for himself.

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Gould Upright.....125
Hallet & Davis Upright.....125
Chickering Upright.....110
Keller Bros. Mahogany.....150
Stodart, Oak.....140
Weser Bros.....145
Worthington, Mahogany.....125
Sumner, Mahogany.....120
Gilbert, Walnut.....110
C. E. Byrne, Mahogany.....125
Decker & Son Grand.....300
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Two new additions to the "Oxford Poets," published by the Oxford Univer-

HARMONIZER'S VOICE IN REPUBLICAN CAMP URGES PARTY PEACE

WASHINGTON—Already the voice of the harmonizer is being heard in the Republican party, and he will become a very important party personage as the convention season passes and preparations begin for the real work of the campaign; for it is now evident that the level heads both in the regular and the insurgent camps are to busy themselves trying to bring the two forces together for a combined attack on the Democrats. President Taft will lead this pacificatory movement, and is already endeavoring to make men on both sides see the importance of united party action, if the Republicans are to emerge from the campaign with credit. Unless defeated regulars support successful insurgents, and vice versa, the President sees much trouble for the party. It is conceded that the Democrats will have a reasonable chance for success, even with the Republicans reasonably well united. How necessary, therefore, as the President sees it, is it for the chances of Democratic victory not to be increased through Republican divisions.

It is the hope of the President to bring regulars and insurgents to the support of the nominees in Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, and he has already talked politics with men from those states, with the idea of united action in mind. As the President understands the case, the chances will be good for union, excepting in Wisconsin, where the feeling between the LaFollette and regular factions has become so bitter as to make the work of reconciliation very difficult. It will be the hope of the party leaders to unite the Republican factions in Ohio and Indiana. Farther East, this union is hoped for in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England. On the Pacific coast and in the intermountain country the Republican party has no insurgent troubles of a serious character.

Before the President goes away for the summer, he will have done all that he can to bring about party peace. It is his intention to take some sort of part in the campaign, up to the point where precedent forbids.

The existing trouble in the Republican party began over the tariff, and the tariff is the basis of that part of the trouble which remains.

Arguments for Republican harmony during the campaign now beginning are as plentiful as blackberries in August, as the President and his advisers look at the case. A Democratic House in the sixty-second Congress, they say, would mean the passage through the House of a bill revising the schedules of the Payne law. Such a bill would be drawn by men who are on record against protection as a national policy. Both insurgents and regulars among Republicans, on the other hand, believe in the principle of protection. Their present differences have grown out of the way in which the new law applies that principle. Neither, it is pointed out, could consistently support a measure, which, although containing protection duties, would do so with a protest and on the understanding that as soon as possible all protection was to be dispensed with. On the tariff question, it is claimed, Champ Clark, who would be speaker in a Democratic House, is not the natural leader for even the most extreme of the Republican insurgents.

These things being true, says the President and his advisers, why should not regulars and insurgents come together for the purposes of the present campaign? It is the earnest desire of the President that insurgents support regular candidates for Congress, and regular insurgent candidates, the contest between the factions to end with the nominating conventions or primaries.

REVERE'S PARADE WILL BE BRIGHT

The parade at Revere on the morning of July 4 will have some very interesting features. Among them will be the veteran firemen with their machine, who will have an exhibition drill after the parade; several Italian societies; delegates from the fraternal organizations, and social clubs. Several floats are being prepared. A band concert will be given in Paul Revere park in the afternoon and evening.

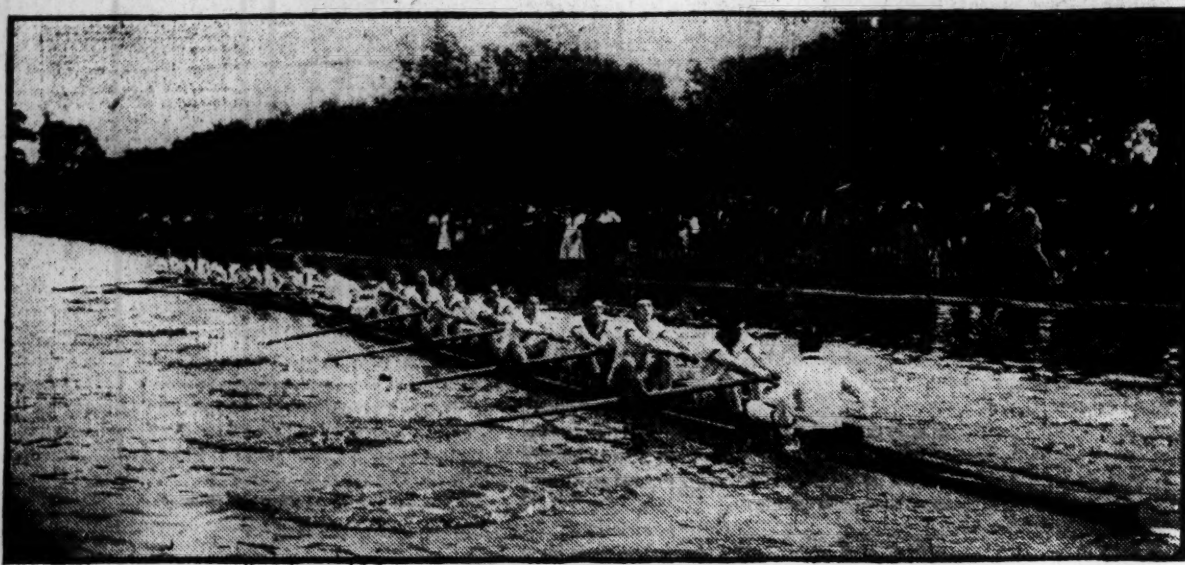
The fireworks display will be at the same park in charge of Mr. Filadelfo. A huge bonfire will be made from 100 discarded railroad sleepers, a number of old electric wire poles and all the old boxes the youngsters can secure. A variety of games and sports, for which prizes will be given, have been arranged by the committee, of which John Warnock is chairman. A free entertainment for the children will be given in the town hall.

SAUGUS BRANCH BLOCK SIGNALLED

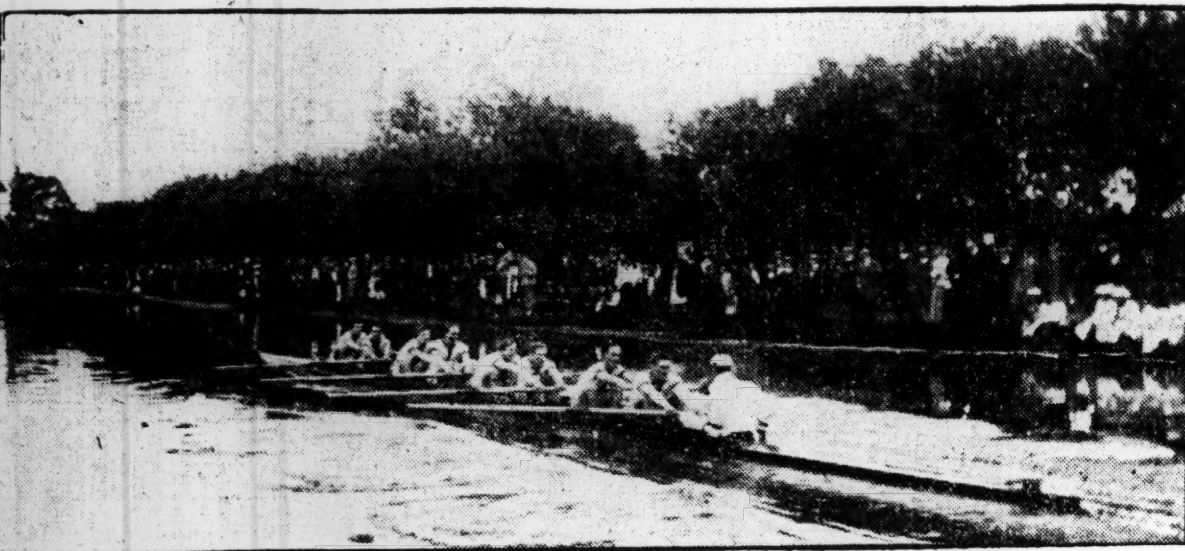
The new block signals which the Boston & Maine railroad have been installing for the past few months on the Saugus branch of the eastern division of the road, were put into use today for the first time. This branch line extends from East Somerville through Everett, Malden, Saugus and Chittenden into Lynn and it is one of the most important branch lines on the system. When, for any reason, traffic is delayed or blocked on the main line, the trains are sent over this branch, while there is also a large freight and passenger business transacted over this line.

THE CAMBRIDGE MAY RACES

Rowing in the Fairbairn style, which critics condemn,
Jesus college crew wins again.



(Photo by Messrs. Stearn, Cambridge, Eng.)
TRINITY HALL II. BUMPING QUEENS IN CAMBRIDGE RACE.



(Photo by Messrs. Stearn, Cambridge, Eng.)
JESUS COLLEGE CREW WINNING AT CAMBRIDGE, ENG., STOKED BY FAIRBAIRN.

LONDON—The Cambridge May races ended in one sense as they began, with the Jesus college crew at the head of the river.

The result in many ways presents a curious condition of affairs. What is known as the Fairbairn style, a style introduced by Mr. Steve Fairbairn, one of the great rowing oarsmen, and worked out by his nephew, Eric Fairbairn, like his uncle a Cambridge blue, has always been more or less anathema to a certain section of the rowing world. So angry has the introduction of the style left this section that it has been unable to see any good in it at all. The simple and awkward fact none the less remains that rowing in this style the Jesus boat gained the head of the river last year, after an interval of 24 years, and has succeeded in maintaining it this year.

To account for this, the critics of the style have been reduced to the most amazing arguments. It has been pointed out that First Trinity, which maintained its position as second on the river, throughout the week, was the fastest boat in the eights. It is quite true that First Trinity succeeded in the first half mile in reducing the Jesus lead, and on more than one evening decreased their distance during the preliminary rush. As, however, the boats were not racing for a section of the course but for the whole course, the stroke of the Jesus boat used his discretion as to the exact moment when it was desirable to spurt, and when he did spurt, drew steadily away, and left First Trinity at the finish, on more than one night, precisely where they had been at the start. The critics have also completely forgotten to mention that the Jesus eight

lost their heavyweight in the very last week of practice, and had to row with a substitute. The First Trinity eight had great weight, which was exactly what Jesus lacked, and this disadvantage was increased by the loss of Goldsmith.

That the victory of the Jesus crew was owing to the splendid rowing and generalship of Eric Fairbairn, even Mr. Guy Nickalls, who has criticized the method with quite unnecessary warmth, has been driven to admit. "Jesus," he writes in his account of the races, "owe their position at the head of affairs to the real hard, long grinding rows they have had together, and they certainly stayed splendidly right to the finish. Fairbairn stroked them with splendid judgment and was well backed by Shields, the varsity stroke at 6, with Hudson at 7," while yet another critic writes, "Congratulations are due to Jesus for their splendid pluck and determination, qualities which always characterize their rowing, and are chiefly exemplified in their stroke, Eric Fairbairn, and which, together with the latter's consummate generalship, are responsible for their retention of the headship."

The critic who assumed the mantle of prophecy and announced that the Fairbairn style of rowing was "out of court" was indeed "as dead as Queen Anne," and let off several other jibes of this nature, must by this time have come to the conclusion that prophesying, unless you know, is a very dangerous occupation. There is also a logic in criticism, which has not appealed to the particular critics who think First Trinity must have been a better crew than Jesus, because at one point in the race they

were within a few feet of them. Pembroke at one point of the race were within even fewer feet of First Trinity. A fact which, by this same process of arguing, would constitute Pembroke the best boat on the river.

The three first boats were indeed all alike admirable, but after them there was a great tail. The rowing in the remaining boats, those which made their bumps and those which were bumped alike, was not of a particularly fine description. There is, however, quite sufficient good material in the three head boats to make Cambridge rowing safe for the year, in spite of all the criticism which has been aimed at it. If the bumps were few, and the racing was less exciting, on this account, than usual, the struggle for the head of the river constituted a sight which is not seen every year. The efforts of First Trinity, night after night, to catch Jesus, their gradual decrease of the Jesus lead, followed by the inevitable spurt of Jesus, the gradual dying away of the effort of First Trinity, and the successful coming home of Jesus, constituted one of the finest sights and finest races which have been seen on the Cam for many years.

As a result of the week's racing the boats finished in the following order: First division—Jesus, First Trinity, Pembroke, Trinity Hall, Lady Margaret, Third Trinity, Emmanuel, Caius, First Trinity 2, Jesus 2, Christ's, Corpus, Magdalen, Selwyn, King's. Second division—King's, Clare, St. Catharine's, Pembroke 2, Sidney, First Trinity 3, Lady Margaret 2, Queen's, Trinity Hall 2, Jesus 3, Peterhouse, Caius 2, King's 2, Emmanuel 2, Downing.

PROPOSE STATUE OF DOCTOR HALE

A portrait statue of the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is proposed for erection in Copley square. A petition for a plot of land there has been made to the city government.

The clay model which has been prepared by Bela L. Pratt of Boston, who is known in this city largely by his symbolic figures for the parva of the public library, represents Dr. Hale in heroic full-length, walking, dressed in a frock coat, with a soft hat in one hand and the other supported by a walking stick.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. are to act as sculptors and to forward a certificate to all contributors.

BARRICADED MAN SHOTS.

OCILLA, Ga.—Barricaded in his home in the western part of Irwin county, W. H. Bostwick resisted two attacks by officers Sunday, slaying two and wounding three others. He is a white man. Governor Brown has decided to send the militia company at Fitzgerald to the scene of the battle.

TWO ARRESTED AFTER FRACAS.

The police force of Everett arrested two men this morning in the vicinity of the coke works after the men with a third had attacked Patrolman John Fleming and taken refuge in a swamp. The third man escaped. The men arrested gave their names as Francesco Merrill and Selsafrano Pelsi.

CAREFUL CENSUS OF INDIANS.

WASHINGTON—The enumeration of the Indian population will be a feature of the thirteenth decennial census of the United States. It is calculated by officials of the census bureau that 10 years hence all the red men will have become citizens, and this is the last census that will show tribal relations.

FOUR TO COURT TENTH DISTRICT

Candidates for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the tenth congressional district are to be busy during the approaching holidays and on at least one occasion several of them will meet on the same platform.

The occasion will be the annual outing of the Urban Pleasure Club on July 3, when Mayor Fitzgerald will be on hand as well as four aspirants for Congress, the Messrs. O'Connell, Curley, Connolly and McNary. The occasion will witness the first speech of Congressman O'Connell after the close of Congress and also serve as the opening of what is expected to be the tenth district's strongest fight for the Democratic nomination.

NEW HAVEN WAGE INCREASE.

The 10 per cent wage increase requested by the yardmen employed at the various terminals, passenger and freight yards of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been granted by the road as made known at the meeting of the Boston lodge 97 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Sunday.

TENEMENT FIRE IN MALDEN.

Mrs. Mary Hogan of 63 Ferry street, Malden, discovered a fire in the wood and brick block at the junction of Ferry and Irving street at about 9 o'clock Sunday night, and gave warning to several families in the tenements. About \$2000 damage was done by the flames.

NO GAME AT FT. BANKS.

There was no baseball game at Ft. Banks Sunday, orders having been received to stop Sunday games for the present. In several Winthrop churches petitions protesting against Sunday sports on the government reservations were freely signed.

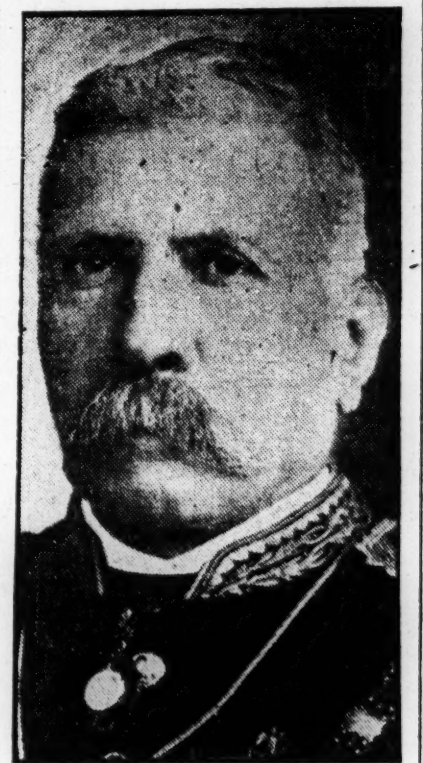
NEW GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL TO BE ONE OF WORLD'S FINEST

NEW YORK—The new Grand Central station at Forty-second street will be one of the finest railway terminals in the world. The tearing down of the old station was begun in earnest last week. The new station will be finished 18 months from now. It will cost \$180,000,000.

More than 20 city blocks will be added to the metropolis, and homes and places of business will exist above the teeming yards of the railroad. Seventy acres of tracks in the yard below the streets will give room for traffic expansion for years to come, it is said. Thirty-two miles of tracks will snuggle in the ground out of sight.

The old station had one level. The new one will have four. Two large waiting rooms, one for suburban and one for through passengers, each on the level of the tracks it serves, will accommodate the public. There will be two large concourses for passengers, the one for inbound passengers holding 8000 people, the outbound 15,000. The waiting rooms will hold 5000 more. Seventy thousand outgoing passengers an hour will be the capacity of this terminal.

General Diaz is a Winner
in Election for President
of the Mexican Republic



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ.
Head of Mexican government, who is assured of another four years in the presidency.

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz has been reelected President of Mexico and Ramon Corral Vice-President by an overwhelming majority, according to latest returns.

The anti-electionists' ticket, headed by Francisco I. Madero, now under arrest in San Luis Potosi, received about 20 per cent of the vote cast in Mexico City. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 votes were cast in the capital.

The electors just chosen will meet next month in the electoral college to vote July 10 for deputies and senators, July 11 to declare the election of a President and Vice-President, and July 12 to name judges of the supreme court.

General Diaz, who has a long and honorable military record, first became President of Mexico in 1876, after serving two terms in the Mexican Congress. He was President four years, the constitution then prohibiting his reelection. A place was given him as minister in the cabinet of his successor. Then he was appointed successively governor of Oaxaca and magistrate of the supreme court. In 1894 he became president of the Mexican commission to the New Orleans exposition.

CHICAGO DISPLAY FOR HOME GOODS

CHICAGO—The State Street Merchants Association, in cooperation with the Chicago Association of Commerce is planning to have a big business exposition in the "loop" district from Aug. 15 to 20. It will be known as "Chicago Market Week" and during that time nothing will be displayed in the windows of the downtown shops except products manufactured in Chicago or under Chicago control. At least 22,000 different kinds of factories will be represented in the display.

DR. MYERS TO TRAVEL.

The Rev. Courtland Myers of Tremont Temple will give the greater part of the summer to traveling and lecturing. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur of Calvary church, New York, will occupy the Temple pulpit during July and August.

GUBERNOR HUGHES SIGNS BILL.

ALBANY—Assemblyman Greene's bill regulating theatrical employment agencies has been signed by Governor Hughes.

SPEND JULY 4th IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS



TICKETS GOOD GOING JULY 1 & 2.
—AND—
RETURNING UNTIL JULY 7, '10, Inc.

Following Low Rates

BOSTON

TO	INTERVAL	TO
Fabyan	No. Conway	Con. Har.
Twin Mt.	and	Weirs
Crawfords	N. Woodst'k	and
Bretton W'ds		Wolfboro
Bethlehem	Jefferson	Profile House, \$5.50
Maplewood	Lancaster	Colebrook, \$6.25

Out in the Open—The pleasure-seeking vacationist will find an excellent opportunity to avoid the discomfort of summer heat and enjoy the cool, refreshing breezes of the White Mountains. The scenic grandeur of the region combine to make the trip a complete success.

TENNIS, DELICIOUS DRIVES, MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, AND SIDE TRIPS.

Reduced Rates at Principal Hotels

Tickets, Time Tables and complete information may be obtained at City Ticket Office, 322 Washington St., or North Station, Causeway St. Secure Your Tickets Early.

D. J. Flanders, P. T. M. C. M. Burt, C. P. A.

INTERNATIONAL AERO MEET MANAGER NOW PREPARING THE FIELD

NEW YORK—The Aero Club of America, the American representative of the International Aeronautical Federation, has chosen Gage E. Tarbell of Garden City, L. I., as general manager of the international aviation meet to be held at Garden City next fall. Mr. Tarbell's official position is chairman of the committee on plan and scope of the international meet. He will be assisted by Byron R. Newton.

The entries of at least 10 or 12 foreign aviators, including French, German, Austrian, Italian and English fliers, in the international meet are assured. There undoubtedly will be as many more Americans, and several Canadians, including Messrs. McCurdy and Baldwin, have promised to be present with their machines. The types of aeroplanes that will be seen include Wright, Curtiss, Farman, Voisin, Baldwin and other biplanes, and Bleriot and Antoinette monoplane. There will be also at least one tri-plane, and a number of wind wagons will appear in competition with aeroplanes.

THOUSANDS VISIT BOSTON BEACHES

Sunday was another big day for the beaches, especially the metropolitan park reservations at Revere beach and Nantasket. The estimated attendance at Revere was 90,000 and that at Nantasket 45,000.

The state bath houses at both reservations were busy. A total of 4788 went into the water from the Revere beach establishment. The number of bathers at the Nantasket bath house was 847.

At the Railway Terminals

For the accommodation of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is scheduled to arrive at New London on his yacht tomorrow, the transportation department of the New Haven road will have a special train consisting of one combination and the private car Connecticut in readiness to bring him to Boston, arriving at South station about 4:30 p. m.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road has an extra work train in service removing the old signal bridges west of Riverside yard.

The private Pullman car Iolanthe, occupied by Charles L. Morrill and party, passed through Boston yesterday en route from Jersey City to Scarborough Beach, Me., via the Pennsylvania, New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road provided a special train from North station at 9:30 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of the Boston Assessors' Association on their annual outing to North Adams and return via the Fitchburg division.

The electricians of the Federal Signal Company of Albany, N. Y., are installing and connecting up a new all-electric machine at tower No. 7, near Boylston street, on the Boston & Albany road.

The Boston & Maine road furnished a special train from North station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for the Armstrong Transfer Company employees en route to Old Orchard Beach and return via the Portland division.

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany road are running all spare coaches through the shops for the purpose of placing them in the midsummer excursion service.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road reports excess fare travel unusually heavy in both divisions, the Twentieth Century Limited running in sections daily.

ILLINOIS JUDICIARY AND BAR DISCUSSING PRACTISE REFORMS

CHICAGO—Reforms in the practice and procedure in the courts of Illinois will be discussed at a three day's conference this week of delegates from every bar association in the state, representatives from the universities, judges of the supreme, appellate and probate courts, and one delegate each from the judicial circuits, the superior court of Cook county and the municipal court of Chicago.

The sessions continued through Thursday, Friday, and will end today at the LaSalle Hotel at the same time that the annual convention of the State Bar Association is being held. The purpose of this conference is to agree upon a system of practise that will prevent the law's delays and do away with a great part of the unnecessary expense connected with litigation.

STONEHAM HIGH FESTIVE TUESDAY

STONEHAM, Mass.—The graduating class of the high school numbers 20. The graduating exercises will be held in the armory of company H, sixth regiment, Tuesday evening. The honor essays will be delivered by Miss Josephine E. Bean and Miss Marion Fairchild. Other essays will be given by Miss Ivy L. Hayward, G. Raymond Connor and Helen I. Stevens.

The class history will be given by Miss Lucie I. Jones and the class prophecy by Chauncey M. Butler. The school chorus will sing four selections. The motto of the class is "Not at the top but still climbing."

OPEN CHILDREN'S FRESH-AIR CAMP

About 50 children and their mothers boarded a special trolley car early today and left the city for the "Fresh Air Camp" of the Salvation Army in Eliot street, West Newton, where they will stay for eight days. Then they will make room for another party, and so on throughout the summer. Mrs. Adam Gifford conducted the party.

ZIONIST HEADQUARTERS CHANGE.

An attempt will be made, it is said, by the Boston delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Federation of Zionists to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 1-8, to have the national headquarters of the Zionists transferred from New York to Boston.

FEDERAL TROOPS ON MARCH.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Nine companies of the twenty-ninth United States infantry have reached here on a march from Elmira, N. Y., to Gettysburg, where they will participate in the maneuver camp to be held on the battlefield during July.

RANGER SAILS FROM LISBON.

A cablegram from Commander William F. Low, U. S. N., has been received by the commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School announcing the departure of the Ranger from Lisbon for Marseilles, France.

QUINCY CORNERSTONE LAID.

In the presence of a large gathering of visiting clergymen and residents of the Atlantic section of Quincy the cornerstone of the new Atlantic Memorial Congregational church was laid Sunday afternoon.

ROOSEVELT, JRS. ARRIVE.

SAN FRANCISCO—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his bride are here. Mr. Roosevelt says: "We shall make our home in San Francisco and be San Franciscans. I do not care for notoriety."

Have You
Been Noticing
This
Double Page?

Nothing like it in the
newspaper world.

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ment we have presented
before

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Same Page
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advertiser the sought for

Results

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Are Food--Not Just Filling

A CRACKER FOR EVERY OCCASION

ORIGINAL WAFER GRAHAM BUTTER OATMEAL BARLEY CHOCOLATE	(Water Cracker, not too hard.) (Butter as you eat it.) (Unsweetened, but has sweet wheat taste.) (Shortened Cracker and-Milk Cracker.) (Tastes of the Oatmeal.) (Nutritious.) (Rich and Delicious.)	TOASTERETTE GOLDEN MAIZE FRUITED CO-EDS BRAN COOKIE BABY ALMONETTE	(For Soups and Salads.) (For Growing Children.) (Desserts and Lunches.) (Chocolate-coated Educator Wafers.) (Teething Ring.) (Educator Flour and Chopped Almonds.)
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NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. PROVIDENCE.

James McCreery & Co.

The latest weaves and designs in Silks,
Velvets, Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces.

Complete stocks of every accessory for
the wardrobe, including Suits, Cloaks, Gowns,
Shirtwaists, Muslin Underwear, Neckwear,
Gloves, etc.

23rd Street

New York

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"Hobble Skirt" a Garment
of the Moment

WOMEN'S skirts are becoming narrower. The fashionable garment of the moment is abbreviated to two yards in width. Some are cut still tighter and measure 1 1/2 yards around the hem. The ordinary skirt has a measurement of three yards and two inches, or, in the case of a plaited skirt, four yards and 12 inches.

The skirt of so spare a type hobbles the wearer when she walks and makes the sitting posture difficult. This drawback is occasioned by the fact that the measurement narrows from the knees downward, leaving the victim of fashion obliged to wrinkle her skirt over her knees when she sits down just as a man does his trousers. Women have always supposed men did so to preserve their trousers from the blemish of bagginess; they know now that the precaution is a necessary and wise one in the case of the "hobble" skirt also. The saving grace of the narrow walking skirt is that it is very short. It clears the ground by six or seven inches, and thus the feet are left free. Pretty shoes are therefore obligatory.

Not only are walking skirts curtailed in width—the afternoon and the evening dress have undergone a like change. In their case an ample allowance of material is given to the robe, but between the knees and the ankles and nearer to the ankles than the knees the fulness is drawn beneath a restraining band, a couple of plaque ornaments or a sash. The wearer of such a dress is even more seriously inconvenienced than she is by the walking dress, for the long draperies and the "fish-tail" train that cling about her greatly hamper her movements and reduce the dignified walk to an infantile totter, leaving her also in danger of tripping herself.—London Globe.

System in the Household

"Seeing is knowing where it is," is the way one woman twists an old mot, and she illustrates it by row upon row of glass jars and bottles in her kitchen closets, in which are all the dry groceries in plain sight. Fruit jars with screw covers in various sizes are the ones employed by her, and the contents are not only visible, but they are safe from the inroads of mice or smaller depredators. Among her sewing necessities the same system prevails—bottles with screw tops for various kinds of buttons, hooks and eyes, and even tapes and bindings and her small ribbons and pieces of lace, if you would believe it, are incased conspicuously in a glass can. The bottles and cans stand on a shelf where the light falls on them when the closet door is opened, and there is never any doubt in that house about the assets ready for the seamstress when her work begins.

The "Cretonne Girls"

The "cretonne girl" is trimming her hat to match her waistcoat, jumper, girdle, belt and collar sets.

With whatever materials she has left she fashions a bag which is mounted on the gilt frame of a shopping purse that is out of commission because its handles are broken and its leather sides shabby. This does not matter, because she throws the leather away and substitutes cretonne bands for the broken or worn handles of leather.

If the "cretonne girl" is unusually energetic she may contrive a parasol to match her other flowered accessories by carefully matching the cretonne figures upon the gores of an ancient parasol cover and then mounting it upon the original frame.—Montreal Star.

Darning Egg

A darning egg may be a household friend, at least to the mending members of the household. Darns in sleeves can be much more neatly repaired if the break is stretched over a small black darning egg.

The egg can likewise be slipped into trouser pockets that have been torn and make their mending much simpler. A torn place in the gown of a hat or in a portion of the trimming can also be repaired quickly by using a darning egg.

When the darning egg can not be found for mending purposes the break can be stretched over the top of a small egg cup. Thus held taut it can be neatly darned. This is particularly good for holes in lace, which must be repaired by working as nearly as may be in the mesh stitches.

Hat Trimming Thread

One who understands the art of building a hat successfully says that a great deal depends upon the thread used for keeping the trimmings in place. By no means will a single kind of thread answer for every kind of trimming. For instance, velvet bows should always be made and sewed on, she claims, with linen thread.

A needle with the three-sided point is the proper one to use.

When ostrich tips are to be sewed on, fine black thread should be chosen.

Round Luncheon Cloth

A handsome round luncheon cloth is of satin damask, with an edge of cluny lace. A medallion of the same lace, half a yard in width, is at the center of the cloth, thus doing away with the necessity of a centerpiece. As the linen is cut away beneath the inset, it is quite possible to carry out any desired color scheme by placing a color beneath the lace.—New Haven Times-Leader.

FASHIONS AND

Correct Position Adds
to One's Beauty

A graceful, dignified carriage undoubtedly "sets off" beautiful clothes. But the old clothes, the simple, plain, everyday clothes should be given the same benefit.

Better the simplest clothes with a beautiful carriage than the most elaborate clothes with an awkward carriage. One forgets that the clothes are plain and old if the figure inside them is carried with grace, dignity and poise.

One can even forget a figure that is far from perfect in proportion, and a face that has no claim to beauty, says the Philadelphia Times. To carry oneself well morning, noon and night, indoors, is to make the most of all the beauty one possesses, to make others forget the beauty that does not exist, and to make the best impression possible everywhere.

Looked at from a physical standpoint, the erect position, with chest expanded, shoulders up, and back and abdomen in-drawn, stands for increased lung power, more oxygen, better blood, all the organs in place, instead of pressing upon one another.

Danish Cut-Work

The style of cut-work for which we are indebted to Denmark is one of the oldest, most beautiful and most durable forms of embroidery, and to the needle-worker who has had any experience in lace-making it is not difficult.

To obtain the best results it is necessary to have a firm, closely woven linen, the weight depending upon the purpose for which the article is to be used, and a firm, non-fraying thread.

A rather coarse needle is used so that the stitches will not lie too close together and lose their individuality, and it is well to have a pair of sharp scissors.

The peculiar characteristics of Hedebo or Danish cut-work are various conventional shapes, such as circles, crescents, hearts, lozenges, squares, and shields, cut out of the linen and filled or partially filled with lace stitches.

Each separate shape is outlined with thread, two rows being better than one, after which the linen is cut and turned back on the wrong side and the edges buttonholed; then the holes are filled with lace stitches, or rather with the buttonhole stitch used to form different shapes and effects.

Soda for Hair Brushes

To clean hair brushes dissolve a piece of soda in some hot water, allowing a piece the size of a walnut to a quart of water. Put the water into a basin and, after combing the hair out of the brushes, dip them, bristles downward, into the water and out again, keeping the backs and handles as free from the water as possible. Repeat this until the bristles look clean, then rinse the brushes in a little cold water. Shake them well and wipe the handles and backs with a towel, but not the bristles. Let the brushes dry in the sun or near the fire, but take care not to put them too close to the fire. Wiping the bristles makes them soft, as does soap.

IN BLACK AND WHITE FOULARD
Overdress of Russian blouse effect, fastened on side.

THIS beautiful and stylish model has proven to be one of the greatest favorites this season with women whose idea of good dressing is unique design and daintiness. It has been worked out most effectively by Mrs. Helen E. French of 420 Boylston street, in black and white foulard.

The overdress is Russian blouse in effect, and is fastened on the side with buttons of fouldard and loops of black satin. The girdle is of black satin. The edge of the overdress is trimmed with bands of handsome hand embroidery. The collar and undersleeves are of Irish point lace, and the whole costume is crowned by a hat of blue Neapolitan with black and white aigrettes.

Brieflets.

Paris sanctions lace trimmed white straw hats, and they will be seen in numbers at the resorts, says the Philadelphia Evening Times.

The ornamental scarf is fringed and embroidered, and is most frequently made of coarse meshed silk net.

Small chiffon and mouseline fans are polka dotted over the entire surface on both sides with silver sequins.

Dainty French slippers are made with many straps over the instep and liberally decorated with jet or crystals.

Neckwear is plaited and hand-embroidered in almost every case. Cuffs are the accompaniment of many lingerie collars.

The flounce is gaining favor, and will soon be anchored with us, as the buttons were last year.

Skirts in two tiers, and even three have become popular.

Veils for the face, veils for the head, veils for the gowns. We are coming to the Egyptian mode of veiling our women completely these days.

The rich, dull coppers, as well as other metallic shades, are seen in many of the stunning slippers for evening wear.

Separate blouses of black net with lace insertion are worn over an underblouse of white.



SIMPLE BUT PRETTY COSTUME.
Hat of blue Neapolitan with black and white aigrettes.

SECRET OF PACKING A TRUNK

Packing a trunk is so easily done that many women have just placed their belongings into the form, and have hastily remedied all defects in a quick unpacking at the end of the journey.

But this can best be done systematically. First of all, line the trunk with sheet. Place it so that one corner falls over the front, one over each side, and the fourth over the top. This prevents the invasion of dust and forms an excellent envelope, with the addition of safety pins, for a supply of clothes that do not completely fill a trunk.

The secret of good packing is to pack flat. Do not roll clothing into bundles, but place each article in as flat a condition as possible. When placing skirts into the bottom of a trunk, lay the tops of them by putting the ruffled edge of one at one end and reversing the position of the next. In this way a space can be used to advantage.

There is a special treatment for your evening dress. It should have a separate compartment or tray; but if this is lacking, it requires a flat folding and position near the top. Before placing give it a generous filling of tissue paper in the sleeves and bodice. This is wonderful preventive of wrinkles. Tissue paper is recommended for the tailor suit also, or for any elaborate blouses.

All articles that are constantly used or that will add to an immediate convenience should be placed in the trunk. It would be well to gather the toilet accessories and mentally complete the list of needed articles before packing. They should then be placed in a compartment in the upper tray. This arrangement precludes the possibility of the spoiling of dresses by the untimely breaking of a toothbrush bottle. Besides, there is a system in the arrangement that spells comfort.

To prevent the breaking or changing the shape of your hat, a simple device the adjustment of tape that will serve to hold the hat in place. Tack two strips in parallel lines upon the under side of the lid. The brim of the hat can then be slipped under the tapes and be firmly in place. Two or three hats can be placed in this way.

Boxes, shoes, the hat crowns are receptacles for little articles that require room and cannot be folded.—Philadelphia North-American.

Woven Piping

Woven piping in white and color combination is an exceedingly neat finish for children's wash dresses or morning dresses for children or grown-ups.

Here we are again
Lusk's
CALIFORNIA
CANNED
FRUIT

Packed with
the Sweetest
Sunshine of
California
Fruit

It would be surprising if Lusk's BEAR BRAND canned fruits did not carry off the prize.

Highest
Award Wherever
Exhibited.

Your grocer will get it if you insist—the best is none too good for YOU.

CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUIT CO. SAN FRANCISCO

**BAKER'S
EXTRACTS**
Like pure fruits
bottled up

Impart a distinct and
pleasant fruit flavor

Full Measure

BAKER EXTRACT COMPANY
Springfield, Mass. - Portland, Me.

"The Crown Has It"

AMERICAN WOMEN

are as progressive in the selection of their perfumes as in the choice of their garments. Hence the wonderful popularity of the newly imported

Lune de Miel

Delicate, refined, fragrant and pleasing beyond comparison. Put up in cut glass bottles and satin-lined cases.

Sold by Drug and Department Stores.

Special Offer. Send 10c and dealer's name for 1/2 oz. bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of BATHODORA.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.

30 E. 20th Street, Dept. X. NEW YORK CITY.

"Domes of Silence"

The Invisible Castor WITHOUT Wheels

They give easy movement to massive furniture—are absolutely noiseless, guaranteed unbreakable—won't rip carpet or mar hardwood—slip easily over the edge of a rug.

Four sizes in nickel steel—won't scratch and can't be scratched. Fit on over old castor holes; a few hammer taps adjust; no nails or screws needed.

Do not accept substitutes. Specify "Domes of Silence."

Sold at Hardware, Housefurnishing, Furniture and Department Stores. If no local dealer has them SEND 15c. FOR SAMPLE SET OF 4.

HENRY W. PEABODY & CO., 17 State St., New York

The High Cost of Living

Is the problem agitating the American people to-day. The cost of clothes and furnishings can be materially reduced by using our facilities which are at your service at reasonable cost

Do Not Buy Almost All of Your Clothes

**NEW CLOTHES
NEW CARPETS
NEW RUGS
NEW DRAPERIES
NEW CURTAINS
SILKS VELVETS
SATINS VELOURS
LINEN COTTONS**

can be PROPERLY Cleaned or Dyed and refinished to take the place of new (not half cleaned so the spots reappear)

Every man has a slightly worn but badly soiled suit or coat or trousers

Send them to us and we will put them through our process of thorough cleansing

You will be pleased and satisfied

CLOTHES KEPT CLEAN WEAR 25% LONGER

LEWANDOS

Americas Greatest

**CLEANSERS
DYERS
LAUNDERERS**

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THE HOUSEHOLD

OLD FLOORS EASILY MADE NEW

SOMETIMES an old floor, if not too badly worn, can be dressed up to look very creditable. In any event it can be improved. The floor, first of all, should be thoroughly cleaned; the grease spots and splashes of old paint can easily be removed with caustic potash. The surface should be smoothed and sandpapered, and the cracks filled with putty or with a preparation made for this purpose which can be purchased at almost any paint store.

A dark stain—walnut color—can be made with burnt umber, ground in oil and boiled linseed oil. Use only a small quantity of umber at first and gradually add color until the desired shade is obtained. The consistency of the mixture should not noticeably exceed that of the oil; a little turpentine should be added if it needs thinning. The stain should be

applied with a rag or brush, preferably a rag, and should be well rubbed in. If one coat does not make the floor dark enough, give it another.

Twenty-four hours later the waxing may be done. Shave a pound of beeswax into thin strips and let it soak over night in a gallon of turpentine and apply to the floor with a rag, being careful to spread it evenly. Additional coats of wax from time to time will add to the polish.

If an oak finish is desired, after cleaning the floor with caustic potash make a solution of lye obtained from wood ashes to which sufficient copperas has been added to give the wood the desired shade. The solution must be applied with a mop and serves the same purpose as does the burnt umber stain for a walnut finish. Varnish when dry.—Beautiful Homes.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

BATHING SUIT FOR MISSES.

Bathing suits are always essential features of the warm weather season. This one is distinctly new, the short sleeves being cut in one with the blouse portions while the skirt is gored over narrow panels. There are separate dart-fitted bloomers. Dark blue mohair makes this one and is trimmed with bands of blue silk. All the materials that are used for bathing suits are appropriate. Salt water silk for misses and small women is good for the purpose. Pose, pounce, is similarly used and satin is shown, but brilliant is the generally accepted favorite.

The quantity of material required for the 16-year size is 1½ yards 27, 4½ yards 34 or 4½ yards 32 inches wide, 1½ yards 37 inches wide for trimming.

The pattern, No. 6081, may be had in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years of age and can be obtained at any May Department Store or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c). Address 152 East Twenty-third Street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

TOUGH. This favorite meat for the summer season is more commonly served cold, but many use it when hot. The smoked variety is preferred generally. There is considerable waste unless one looks well at the remnants, for many do not care for the portions near the root, but they may be minced and warmed in cream sauce, or made into hash or forcemeat, and thus every bit will be utilized. Wash the tongue well, and if very salt let it soak a while, changing the water, but on to boil in gently boiling water, and remove the scum. Let it cook slowly until done, that is, when a fork will pierce the thickest part easily. Remove and peel off the skin; then let it partially cool in the liquor. Drain and pack closely into a round pan, flat on the bottom, and small enough to hold it in compact shape. Put a smaller pan inside, with a weight on it, and press it well. Trim off the fat and root glands before putting it in the pan. When ready to serve turn it out and slice off from the top in large round slices, thereby giving each one a portion of the tip with the center.

PLAIN CUSTARD.

The rule for a plain custard is: Four eggs to a quart of milk and a tablespoonful of sugar to each egg. Add a pinch of salt and teaspoon of flavoring. A

For Cleaning Silver

Do you know that a useful preparation for cleaning silver may be made of half a pound of yellow soap, half a pound of washing soda, and 6½ pounds of whitening. These ingredients should be boiled together in sufficient water for half an hour, and stirred continuously until a thick paste has been formed. This should be placed in jars, and used instead of soap when washing silver or plated articles, a soft cloth or clean rubber being afterwards used to give a polish.

Patching a Carpet

When the carpet needs patching, cut the patch the required size, smear on the wrong side with a thick paste of flour and water, lay the patch on the old or thin place, smooth it carefully, then with a hot flatiron, iron until the paste is dry. Before laying a carpet, rub the boards over with turpentine, to guard against ravages of insects.

Best Dishwasher

The cleanest and best dishwasher is a small whisk broom made of the finest hair. Place a screwdriver in the handle so that it may be hung up when not in use. It is readily cleaned by holding under hot water faucet for a few minutes.

Bran as a Cleaner

Bran is used both for cleansing and stiffening. To make bran water tie a cupful of bran in muslin, put this into two pints of water in a clean saucepan, and simmer till the water feels glutinous. Leave the muslin loose to allow the bran to part with its gluten. A second and even a third water may be taken off the bran in the same way.

Bran has no destructive effect on colors and seems to act mechanically as an absorbent, and stiffens the articles slightly. So it is most useful for colored embroidery or art-work of any kind.

Bran water is sometimes employed for the washing of cretonne with a colored background. The article is washed in the bran water, rinsed, wrung, rolled in a cloth, and ironed on the wrong side. The cretonne is better if slightly dried before ironing.—Portland Express.

Cookery Odors

After each meal there should be a thorough airing of the lower floor. No matter how perfect the system of ventilation it is impossible to prevent cookery odors.

Frequently one uses only half a cabbage. To keep the remainder fresh wrap it in some of the loose leaves and then in damp paper. Put it in a cool place, and it will keep fresh and crisp for many days.

Cool and Clean

To keep the house cool and clean in the easiest way, we should have bare floors, small rugs which are easily shaken and simple muslin draperies. Many are using double sash curtains at windows for summer, and the effect is quite pretty. The lower curtains are fastened to the sash and so raised with the window, leaving the entire space for air to enter.—Indianapolis Star.

Summer Styles in Low Cut Shoes

MANY women prefer the Colonial ox-fords to pumps, as they afford somewhat more protection to the front of the instep.

The new models of this type show pointed toes and light soles, and in addition to the big square buckles, further ornamentation is added by means of fancy stitching outlining the edges of the blucher vamp.

These shoes are in the polished and dull kids, in bronze and the innumerable shades of suede finished calf.

Of the same order is an exceedingly shapely shoe that is a decided novelty in that it combines the best features of the Juliette, and the blucher, the central seamed, glove-fitting front forming a tongue which is overlapped by a medium high vamp terminating over the instep in oblong lapels provided with button-holes which fit over buttons attached to either side of the center front seam.

Laundried at Home

Now that tailored shirtwaists are in vogue, the stiff collars and stocks, often laundered at home because of their fineness, require starch. A generous quantity must be used in order to have them stiff enough, but it is practically impossible to mix just enough; consequently there is some left over. Do not throw this away. Allow it to stand a while and the starch will sink to the bottom of the pan, and the water may be poured off, leaving the starch for another time. This may be done indefinitely and more added to each stiffening. If kept in a certain receptacle it will be a convenience as well as an economy.

When lace curtains are torn they may be mended after laundering by applying a piece of the net of the same mesh as the curtains, with some thick boiled starch, and then iron it out with a moderately hot iron. The pieces will not show without a close inspection.—Wichita Eagle.

Cleaning the Windows
The housekeeper who objects to using the many gritty soap powders, etc., for her windows and mirrors is likely to find the following simple cleansing methods of an old German housemother practicable and serviceable.

Rub the glass brightly with a small cambric bag filled with whitening and slightly moistened with alcohol; polish with dry, soft cloth.

Pour a few drops of benzine upon a cloth and rub the windows briskly with it and polish as before.

A slice of raw potato dipped in water makes an efficient scrubber for the dirtiest sort of windows. The potato should be often renewed.

Putting Away Woolens

When putting furs and woolens away for the summer brush thoroughly and air them, and sprinkle liberally with ordinary black pepper to preserve from moths. This has been used in rugs, feathers, furs, and woolens for 20 years with excellent success.

How to Remove Rust

When rust has not become too fixed it can often be removed by hard rubbing with a cloth wet in sweet oil. Coal oil is even better. Let the article soak in the oil several hours.

What the Women of Fashion Are Wearing

THE Dutch collar trimmed with the wide frill still continues to be the vogue. These frills have attained widths perfectly preposterous and give almost Mary Stuart effects.

The three quarter sleeves now appear on nearly everything, including tailor made. The tight hem is also here to stay. It is made very wide and of contrasting color and material.

Satin forms the favorite trimming material. Chiffon tunics are now being replaced by more durable ones of marquisette and voile. The latter have the supreme merit of resisting dampness.

Nearly all the smart hats have a touch of tulle in the shape of puffs and a draped bow. Small flowers are now being worn in preference to large ones, and a dozen varieties of these tiny blossoms are usually mixed on one hat.

Dresses are being held in more and more below the knees so that in the more extreme models it is difficult to walk.

Patent leather pumps are again to the fore, and they are decorated with silver buckles.

Dresden materials of all sorts are in great demand for trimmings and also to line coats.

It is quite a new fad to line a coat with the same material the dress is trimmed with.

Wooden Vessels for Plants

Heavy plants, such as cactus or hydrangea, should be grown in wooden vessels, says the Washington Herald. The vessels are more suitable for porch ornaments, retain the moisture longer, can be painted to match porch furnishings and are not inconvenient to handle if handles are nailed on each side. Flowers grown in wooden vessels are stronger than those grown in glazed crocks or tin vessels.

Fine Polish

Equal parts of strong cold tea and linseed oil—about one pint each, the whites of two fresh eggs stiffly beaten, and two ounces of spirits of salts mixed and well shaken, makes a fine polish for floors and furniture. For furniture, put a few drops on an old silk cloth and rub vigorously, going over a small space at a time. For a painted floor, use a cotton or woolen cloth.

Coffee Stains

Do you know that coffee stains, even when there is cream in the coffee, can be removed from the most delicate silk or woolen fabrics by brushing the spots with pure glycerine? Rinse in lukewarm water and press on the wrong side until quite dry. The glycerine absorbs both the coloring matter and the grease.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

To Clean Paintings

Oil paintings may be cleaned by rubbing over them a freshly cut slice of potato which has been slightly dampened. The latter should be wiped off with a soft damp sponge and then the picture should be washed with lukewarm water, dried and polished with a piece of soft silk that has been washed.

Kindler of Coal Fires

Have you ever tried an engineer's torch as a kindler of coal fires? It will be found invaluable for range and grate use. The torch is a tin lamp affair with a wick of "waste" coming through a long spout; it can be bought for a few cents from any tin dealer.

Washing Lace Curtains

When lace curtains are to be washed baste a narrow strip of muslin along each outer edge and let it remain until the washing and drying process is completed, and you will find your curtains straight, and they will not sag.—Woman's Life.

COOK IN COMFORT

You no longer need experience the disagreeable heat of an intensely hot kitchen. You can cook in comfort. Here is a stove that gives NO OUTSIDE HEAT. All its heat is concentrated at the burners. An intense blue flame (hotter than either white or red) is thrown upwards but not around. All the heat is utilized in cooking—none in outside heating.

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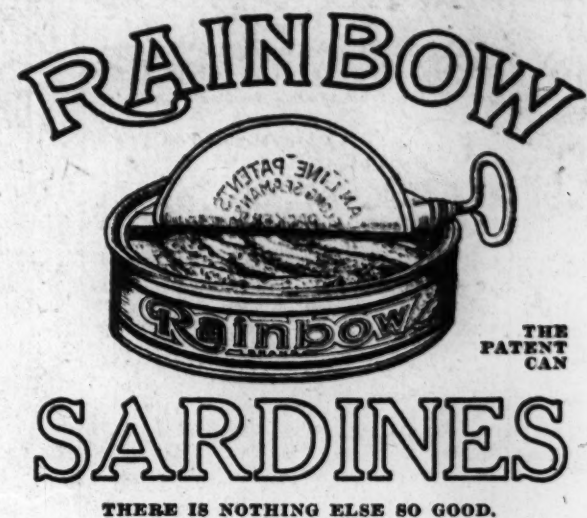
entirely removes the discomfort of cooking. Apply a match and immediately the stove is ready. Instantly an intense heat is projected upwards against the pot, pan, kettle or boiler, and yet there is NO SURROUNDING HEAT—NO SMELL—NO SMOKE.



Cautionary Note: Be sure you get this stove—see that the name—plate reads "New Perfection."

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Lace-Making in the Early Times and at Present

OF all the forms which fancy works takes perhaps none is more fascinating and profitable than the making of lace. The cost of the materials is so trifling compared with the value of the finished work, the scope for artistic and original design is so broad and the work so easy—all of these reasons combine to render it a desirable pastime.

Netting was the original form of lace, wonderful examples of it having been found in the east.

Fine linen network interwoven with gold and silver thread was made in the earliest ages, but in the sixteenth century the work was done almost wholly in flax. Then the work rapidly developed, reaching the climax of delicacy and beauty in the next hundred years, says a writer in Portland Evening Express.

The artistic and exquisite designs of the Renaissance raised the wonderful fabrics to the highest pinnacle of fame, but the decline closely followed and at the end of the eighteenth century the art had nearly died out.

The finest and most valuable of all laces were employed in the services and ornaments of the church, and the treasures of old laces now the property of ecclesiastical bodies are of fabulous value. In Flanders and northern Italy, where the world's most famous artists were painting their masterpieces, lace-making reached the highest development in medieval times.

A document in the cathedral at Ferrara, fixing the prices paid for mending and laundering the ecclesiastical vestments, proves that lace was made in Italy prior to 1300. The first pattern book for lace-making was published in 1557, in Venice.

Lace made before 1818 is called "old." Within the past 50 years in France and England there has been a growing demand for old as well as fine modern hand-made lace.

Flax thread was always used in real hand-made laces, but in 1830, when machine-made lace became general, cotton thread was substituted. Although more costly, linen thread is the more durable and beautiful.

It was not till 1848 that there was any real attempt to make Ireland a lace-producing country. All the laces there are copies of the products of other countries, but they have been so much developed and improved that they are now thought of as a local product. There are six principal kinds: flat point, rose point, tatting, carrickmacross, Limerick and Irish crochet.

Flat point is made stitch by stitch, without any foundation. It is exceedingly difficult and tiring to make, but its beauty commands a high price.

Rose point differs from flat point by the figures being in relief. It is based on the old Venetian point, and is practically everlasting. This kind of lace requires much skill and patience, therefore the price is high and the market limited.

Tatting is made with the aid of a small shuttle, round which the thread is wound, and by means of which the loops are worked. This lace has been known for more than 100 years. It is so easily and quickly made that it is used even by the common people.

Carrickmacross lace is of two kinds—applique and guipure. Applique is made on machine-made net. Guipure (rather embroidery than lace) is made on a muslin foundation. A design is traced, then a thread is run and these overcast very closely. The centers of the design are cut out and the spaces filled in with lace stitches.

Limerick lace is likewise more embroidery than lace. It is of three kinds—run-tambour and applique. Both Limerick and carrickmacross are apt to fray and therefore are not so much sought after.

Irish crochet lace is a beautiful and characteristic product. Both the raised and flat varieties have many subdivisions and combinations. It is very durable and is called Irish point in Paris, where it is very popular. It is much in demand in this country also.

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Why Is a Millionaire?
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The Side Door. A story.

How the Man Came to Twinkling Island. A story.
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JAPAN'S IMPORTS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE YEAR

Decline of More Than Seven Million Dollars of the Nation's Imports From United States Largely Due to the High Prices of American Cotton.

WASHINGTON—Japan's imports from America and Europe show a marked increase. The official monthly return of the foreign trade of the empire of Japan, covering the month of March and the three months ending with March, 1910, compared with corresponding periods of 1909 and 1908, shows that imports from America have fallen from \$14,666,000 in the three months, January, February and March, 1908, to a little over \$7,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1910; those from Europe, from \$25,500,000 in the three months of 1908 to \$16,250,000 in the corresponding period of 1910; while those from Asia and Oceania increased from \$28,000,000 in the 1908 period to \$33,000,000 in the 1910 period.

Imports into Japan from the United States during the three months under review show a fall from \$14,666,000 in 1908 to less than \$7,000,000 in 1910; those from Germany fell from \$7,000,000 to \$4,333,000, while from France the quarter's imports are slightly greater in 1910 than in 1908, amounting in the present year to a little more than \$500,000.

From Australia the imports in the first three months of 1910, \$1,500,000 in value, are more than double those of the 1908 period. From Egypt the imports of the first quarter of 1910 were valued at over \$1,000,000, and are about 50 per cent in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1908.

From China, exclusive of Kwangtung province, the imports have fallen from \$6,666,000 in the first three months of 1908 to about \$5,500,000 in the corresponding months of 1910; while from British India the imports during the 1910 period, valued at \$19,000,000, are more than double those of the 1908 period, which were valued at \$9,000,000.

Taking Asia as a whole, the imports show a total of \$31,000,000 in the three months, against \$27,333,000 in the corresponding months of 1908.

The falling off in imports from the United States, which is, proportionately, somewhat greater than the reduction in imports from Great Britain, Germany and other leading countries of Europe, is due largely to the "cotton situation." Japan buys freely of American cotton when it sells at a low price, but when prices are high has been the case in the last year or two, Japan turns to other parts of the world, especially India and China, for raw cotton, the price of the product of these countries being less than that of the United States.

The value of cotton imported into Japan from the United States in the three months ending with March, 1910, is less than \$3,000,000, against \$4,500,000 in the corresponding months of 1908; while from India the value of cotton imports in the period was nearly \$10,000,000, against \$7,250,000 in the first three months of 1908.

In other articles from the United States, however, is also a material decline, the imports of iron and steel pipes falling from \$353,000 in the three months of 1908 to \$85,000 in the corresponding period of 1910; and those of steel rails from \$520,000 in the 1908 period to but \$62,000 in the 1910 period, though in this class, it is proper to add, the total importations from all countries show a marked decline, having fallen from over \$1,000,000 value in the first three months of 1908 to \$153,000 in the like period of 1910.

Locomotives, machinery and engines and other manufactures of iron and steel also show general declines in importations, and more especially in those from the United States. Flour imports from the United States also show a marked decline, their value in the three months of 1910 being but \$106,000, against \$378,000 in the like period of 1908; while those from other parts of the world decreased from \$27,600 in the three months of 1908 to \$13,411 in the corresponding months of 1910.

Imports of kerosene oil from the United States increased from \$1,000,000 in

the first three months of 1908 to \$1,750,000 in the like period of the present year. The three months' record above noted of a decline in Japanese imports of American and European merchandise and an advance in imports from Asia and Oceania, is equally apparent in a study of the importations of that empire covering a longer period.

The total imports from Europe, which were in 1908 \$84,778,000, were in 1909 \$73,744,000; and those from America in 1908 \$35,361,000, and in 1909 \$28,260,000, while those from Asia and Oceania, which were in 1908 \$84,043,000, were in 1909 \$89,712,000.

AMALGAMATED COPPER OUTPUT

BUTTE, Mont.—At nearly all of the mines of the Amalgamated Copper Company and subsidiary companies, including the Clark properties now under Amalgamated Copper Company management, the order has been given to curtail production and to operate the mines only five days each week until further notice. This will cut the production down to about 18 million pounds or less per month.

DIVIDENDS

The H. B. Clafin Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 7.

The Nicholson File Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.

The Electrical Utilities Corporation has declared an initial semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27. Books close June 27; reopen July 1.

The North Butte Mining Company dividend of 30 cents per share is payable July 23 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 8. Transfer books will be closed from July 9 to July 23, both inclusive.

The Associated Merchants Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and ¼ of 1 per cent on the first preferred; and the regular 1½ and ¼ of 1 per cent extra on the second preferred; both payable July 15 to stock of record July 7.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks shows a decrease in the reserve excess of \$501,572. The excess with reserve agents decreased \$3,017,572. The statement in detail follows:

	Decrease.
London.....	\$202,000,000
Circulation.....	\$1,814,000
Deposits.....	108,031,000
U. S. deposits.....	752,000
U. S. deposits.....	3,053,000
Reserve agents.....	30,054,000
Exchange.....	11,747,000
Due from banks.....	21,751,000
Five per cent funds.....	385,500
Legal tenders.....	5,201,000
Specie.....	21,755,000
Reserve excess.....	2,709,857
Excess with res. agents.....	3,017,572

Excess of reserves last year in Boston, \$3,888,000; with reserve agents, \$12,849,000.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for today compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1909 as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Exchanges.....	\$15,478,357	\$16,118,090
Balances.....	917,100	862,882
United States treasury shares at debit balance at the clearing house of \$70,196.		

MERCANTILE MARINE MEETING.

NEW YORK—The International Mercantile Marine annual meeting has been postponed until June 30.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Steamer Admiral Farragut from Port Antonio with 30,788 stems bananas, 4 bbls 1 bx limes for United Fruit Co. Steamer Nicholas Cuneo from Sama with 22,569 stems bananas for W & C R Noyes.

Steamers Bulgaria from Hamburg, Galileo from Hull and Sagamore from Liverpool.

Steamer Nacoochee from Savannah with 21 crates tomatoes, 120 crates pineapples, 1 car watermelons.

Steamer Ontario from Norfolk with 380 bags peanuts, 166 baskets apples, 607 baskets beans, 82 barrels beets, 350 crates cucumbers, 20 crates 5162 barrels potatoes.

Steamer Nantucket from Norfolk with 900 barrels potatoes, 80 baskets apples, 100 crates cucumbers, 20 crates squash, 20 crates tomatoes.

Steamer Anglian from London brought 1800 bags peanuts, 100 bags beans.

Steamer J S Whitney from New York brought 80 bbls beans, 140 crates pineapples.

Steamer Yale from New York brought 307 bbls lemons, 65 bbls dates, 1343 crates pineapples, 383 bbls macaroni, 30 bbls beans.

Steamer H M Whitney from New York brought 502 bbls beans, 60 bbls lemons, 249 crates pineapples.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 80 bbls potatoes, 30 crates squash, 300 crates pineapples, 500 bbls peanuts.

Boston Receipts.

Apples 83 bbls, strawberries 4230 crts, other berries 290 crts, peaches 9150 crts, watermelons 2 cars, cantaloupes 7 cars, California oranges 1561 bbls, lemons 497 bbls, bananas 53,357 stems, California deciduous fruit 4 cars, pineapples 3361 crts, raisins 750 bbls, dates 65 bbls, peanuts 1980 bbls, potatoes 38,121 bu.

New York Fruit Market.

The str Cretic with 5000 bbs Messina lemons, 700 bbs Naples lemons has arrived.

Fruit sales for this week: Thursday SS Oceania and Princess Irene, 20,550 bbs lemons; Wednesday SS Toscana of Savoia and Italia, 14,800 bbs lemons; Thursday SS Dora Baltea, 22,300 bbs lemons.

SS Baltic for New York has 10,650 crts Donia onions. The SS Berlin with 6500 bbs Messina lemons and SS Moltke with 4500 bbs Messina lemons, 1700 bbs Maiori lemons have sailed for New York.

PROVISIONS

Chicago Market.

July wheat 98½¢; July pork \$23.40; July lard \$12.40; hog roots 33.00¢; prices \$8.55¢9.90. Cattle market weak to 10¢ lower; recs 22.00¢; hives \$25.25¢8.50; cows and heifers \$22.00¢6.70; Texas steers \$5.30¢6.00; stkr and firs \$3.00¢5.45; western cattle \$5.25¢6.70.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today 286 pkgs; last year 333 pkgs.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents \$5.70¢\$6.40, clears \$4.50¢\$5.10, winter patents \$5.40¢\$6.10, straight \$4.45¢\$5.15, clears \$4.40¢\$5.15, Kansas patents, in June \$5.45¢\$6.10; rye flour \$3.85¢\$4.05, graham \$4.40¢\$4.40.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 71½¢, steamer yellow 71¢, No. 3 yellow 70½¢; to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 71½¢\$72¢, No. 3 yellow 70½¢\$71¢.

Oats—Car lots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 49½¢, No. 2 47½¢, No. 3 47¢, rejected white 44¢\$46¢; to ship from the West, 40 to 42-lb. clipped white 49¢\$49½¢; 38 to 40-lb. 47¢\$47½¢, 36 to 38-lb. 46½¢\$47¢; barley mixtures 44¢\$44½¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Cornmeal \$1.32¢\$1.50 100-lb. bag, granulated \$3.40¢\$3.50 bbl., bolted \$3.30¢\$3.40; oatmeal, rolled, \$4.80¢\$5.15 bbl., cut and ground \$5.25¢\$5.45.

Milled to ship from the mills, spring bran, \$21.25¢\$21.75, winter \$21.75¢\$22.25, middlings \$23.25¢\$27.50, mixed feeds \$23¢\$28, red dog \$29, cottonseed meal \$31.75¢\$32, linseed meal \$33.25¢\$33.50, gluten feed \$28.25¢, hominy feed \$24, stock feed \$25.50.

Hay and straw—Western, choice \$24.50¢\$25, No. 1 \$23.50¢\$24, No. 2 \$20.50¢\$21, No. 3 \$17.50¢\$18.50; straw, rye \$14¢\$15, oat \$8.50¢\$9.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 14½¢\$15¢; Vermont twins, extra, 14½¢\$14¢.

Butter—Northern creamery, 28½¢\$29¢; Eggs—Fancy nearby henner, 26¢\$27¢; eastern, best, 24¢\$25¢; western, 22¢.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.40¢\$2.45; medium, choice, hand picked, \$2.40¢\$2.45; California small white, \$3.25¢\$3.35.

Potatoes—Green Mountain, per 2-bu bag, 60¢\$70¢; new potatoes, per bbl, \$1.50¢\$2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Jersey, per basket, 50¢\$55¢; North Carolina, per bbl crate, \$3¢\$3.75.

Onions—Texas, \$1¢\$1.25; Egyptian, per bag, \$2.75¢\$3.

Asparagus—Native giant, per box, 3 doz, \$4.50¢\$5.50; common, per box, \$3¢\$4; New Jersey, per dozen bunches, \$1.50¢\$1.75; Pennsylvania, \$2¢\$3.

Poultry—Nearby broilers, 28¢\$28¢; choice northern and eastern fowl, 20¢; western fowl, 18¢\$19¢.

Fruit—Apples, per bbl, \$3¢\$5; pineapples, \$1.50¢\$2.25; strawberries, \$6¢\$15¢; muskmelons, per crate, \$1.75¢\$3.50; blueberries, per qt, 12¢\$17¢.

POLICE HUNT HOLDUP MEN.

HINGHAM, Mass.—The police are still seeking the highwayman who held up George F. Spooner of Revere road, Quincy, and his automobile party on Lincoln street Saturday night, and five minutes later made a similar attempt to hold up Dr. F. E. Jones of Quincy.

PROPERTY ASSETS OF CONSOLIDATED GAS VERY LARGE

Company Subject to Constant Legislative Action—Needs Much Money for Electric Light Expansion.

COMPARISONS MADE

It is striking evidence of the enormous property assets of the Consolidated Gas system which is afforded by the figures of the New York public service commission. Five companies, including the parent company, had on Dec. 31 last, according to these figures, total property and quick assets of \$350,401,401. Large as these figures are, however, they do not differ by even 1 per cent from the totals disclosed in the balance sheets prepared by the companies themselves.

It is somewhat of a mystery why with such a great bulk of assets, which for the entire system, including the 11 subsidiary companies, must total close to \$400,000,000, Consolidated Gas stockholders can count on only \$100,000,000 annual return upon their \$100,000,000 capital stock. This mystery is deepened by the fact that the bonded debt is relatively small, Consolidated Gas itself having outstanding but \$8,834,000 bonds and notes, while the bonded debt of the entire subsidiary system is not much over \$35,000,000.

Consolidated Gas should earn for 1910 including dividends and deducting its small interest charge of less than \$1,000,000 a total of about \$7,500,000, or say 7½ per cent on its capital stock.

The Boston gas field is in such shape that the Massachusetts Gas companies, earning not much over 4 per cent, can distribute \$2,000,000 yearly in 4 per cent dividends on \$50,000,000 stock. This is half of what the Consolidated Gas Company is paying in dividends to stockholders holding the equity in what is undoubtedly the greatest illuminating field in the world.

The explanation of this apparent discrepancy between the profitable character of the Boston and New York fields so far as dividends are concerned is a subtle affair and one that is likely to attract increasing investment attention.

It is not likely that Consolidated Gas stockholders will get any more than their present 4 per cent for several years, even though earnings get well above the present 7½ per cent, and it is almost equally certain that Massachusetts Gas stockholders will in a few years get more than the present 4 per cent. The Massachusetts Gas Company has still seven years of legislative interference, while Consolidated Gas is subject to constant legislative interference.

The real point in the present situation is understood to be, however, that the pressure for new money for expansion, particularly in the electric light field in New York, is so enormous that Consolidated Gas officials hesitate to pay out any larger percentage of earnings in dividends and have taken the position that half of net must for a few years at least be turned back into the property.

KANSAS RAILWAY TAXES HIGHER

NEW YORK—The Kansas state tax commission reports railway assessments of that state at \$369,823,769, making an increase of \$200,000 in round numbers over last year.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was assessed \$2,206,762, compared with \$202,802 for the Postal Telegraph Company.

Four leading express companies were assessed, with the maximum of \$100,000 for the Wells Fargo, \$23,534 for the United States \$20,948 for the Pacific, \$12,840 for the American and \$1480 for the Adams Express Company.

Intercounty telephone companies were assessed at \$7,817,944.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Since Jan. 1 total borrowings of 26 American railroads, including both stock and bonds, have aggregated \$469,997,000.

Twenty-three English concerns, with aggregate capital of \$18,000,000 have registered for operation in Mexico since Jan. 1. This is believed the largest inflow of British capital to Mexico in any similar period.

Standard Oil has completed its Oklahoma the last link in its 2000-mile \$6,000,000 eight-inch pipe-line from the Gulf of Mexico to Bayonne, N. J. Carrying capacity is more than 15,000 barrels a day.

Leading bankers in spring wheat section of South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota, replying to telegraphic canvass, give less alarming view of the effect of drought on the growing crops than reported.

Structural steel orders in six months to June 30 total about 780,000 tons, worth \$30,000,000, at the rate of 1,500,000 tons a year, as against 1,500,000 tons for the record year, 1908.

Bids will be opened July 7 by the war department for \$425,000 tax-exempt 4 per cent Porto Rico bonds. They will be accepted at par as security for public deposits.

BOSTON & MAINE EARNINGS MAY BE DOUBLE DIVIDEND

Company's Gross Two Millions More Than the Record Year and Operating Ratio Is Considerably Less.

IS WELL MANAGED

While there little probability that Boston & Maine's common stock will be restored to a 7 per cent basis this year, 1910 operations will reestablish the road's ability to pay this former rate. In the 10 months to April 30, the surplus for common, after estimating charges and other income and allowing for a full year's dividend on the \$3,149,800 preferred, was equal to very nearly 9½ per cent on the \$28,271,791 common outstanding.

May and June are usually good net earning months with the Boston & Maine and it would hardly be surprising if the final results for the two months show 2 per cent or more added to the above surplus, making nearly 11½ per cent for the full 12 months. In that event the road would be earning almost double its yearly 6 per cent dividend.

In view of the many great improvements contemplated by the Boston & Maine, the probability is that any dividends above 6 per cent will not be paid for some time. Improvements now under way closely approximate \$10,000,000. On earnings such as the road will show this year there should be available for development purposes after 6 per cent common dividends, about \$1,700,000.

From the standpoint of operating efficiency Boston & Maine results this year are quite as remarkable as those of the New Haven. The ratio of transportation, traffic and general expenses to gross is lower than for many years, viz.: 1910, 10 months, 47.10 per cent; 1909, 10 months, 49.25 per cent; 1908, entire year, 49.87; 1907, 50.41; 1906, 50.82; 1905, 47.64; 1904, 47.35; 1903, 48.98.

From the foregoing it is apparent that Boston & Maine has this year succeeded in getting its operating ratio back again to where it was previous to the 1907 boom, in which the road was so crowded with traffic that anything like a free and economical movement of cars was out of the question. Yet this year, the company will earn gross of at least \$12,000,000, or \$2,000,000 more than in 1907. That the road has been able to handle this increased business at a reduction in expense equalling 3.42 per cent of gross speaks eloquently for the preparation that has been made by the management to take care of a record-breaking freight movement.

It is impossible in advance of the annual report, of course, to ascertain the underlying causes for the road's economical achievement this year. If we permit ourselves to be guided by the money saving development of the past few years, however, a reasonably definite conclusion may be reached.

The development between 1904 and 1909 may be thus measured in a nutshell: Ton miles, 1909, 2,124,809,447; 1904, 1,778,422,084; increase 23 per cent. Train miles, 1909, 8,700,926; 1904, 8,337,524; increase 4 per cent.

Increasing its business by 23 per cent, but 4 per cent more service was rendered. Two factors contributing to this result have been the average train load, which in those five years increased from 207.30 tons to 240.40 tons, or 15 per cent, and the average haul, which has advanced 17.4 per cent or from 80.11 miles in 1904 to 104.90 miles in 1909. This progress has actually resulted in increased unit profits in spite of a reduction in the average freight rate from 1.178 cents to 1.083 cents; the gross per train mile has grown from \$1.76 in 1904 to \$1.92, or 9 per cent.

It is obvious if development along these lines continues through the current year that it would hardly be a difficult task to add \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 gross without any large additional cost in the transportation department.

Plans are completed and money is ready for the construction of a big new power station at Millbury for the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, which will take care of the present power needs of the company and provide for increases in the next five or 10 years.

The plans, which now await official approval, call for extensions to the present Millbury power plant, on the Blackstone river, increasing its capacity, with entirely new equipment, so that it will be able to generate from 3000 to 5000 horsepower, and send it to Worcester over high tension cables, transform it in the city and distribute it to all lines running into Worcester.

It is expected that this plan will be carried out as soon as permission is obtained from the New Haven road to straddle the high tension cables along its roadbed from Millbury to Worcester.

SALE IS CONFIRMED. INDIANAPOLIS—The courts have confirmed the sale of Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville to Chesapeake & Ohio interests.

SHIPPING NEWS

Not including a number of mackerel vessels, 22 fishing craft opened the market at T wharf today, bringing in a total fare of 711,000 pounds.

The arrivals were: Galatea with 18,000 pounds, Matchless 42,000, Mary T. Fallon 41,000, George E. Lane 25,000, Mina Swim 19,800, Viking 22,000, Walter P. Goulart 30,000, Metamora 103,000, Spray 53,000, Good Luck 17,000, Mary E. Silveira 15,000, Wm. A. Morse 47,000, Frances P. Mesquita 22,000, Walter P. Goulart 30,000, Georgiana 38,000, Joise & Phebe, 40,000, Appomattox 15,000, John J. Fallon 52,000, Seaconnet 25,000, Hortense 31,000, Etta B. 4000, Morning Star 1800.

T wharf dealers prices Monday per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.25, large cod \$2.75¢3, small cod \$1.90¢\$2.25, large hake \$2.25¢\$2.75, small hake \$1.75¢\$1.50.

About 75,000 mackerel were sold at T wharf today at 24 to 25 cents apiece. Schooner Mabel Bryson had 15,000, Marguerite 5000, Mabel Leavitt 500, Dixie 500, Marguerite 1000. Nellie Dixon was in but had no mackerel.

The mackerel netter Tecumseh, Captain Nolan, is fitting out here for swordfishing. A number of other craft will soon follow her.

The United Fruit Company's steamship Admiral Farragut, Capt. J. Jensen, brought to Boston this morning as passengers Dr. J. Mamary, M. Norris, S. Whitehorn, D. Whitehorn, J. Cassis, Jr., R. Corroeso, Miss K. B. Child, E. Stewart, A. Burrows, Miss J. Pingelly, C. Simmes, Miss E. Samuda, Miss J. Palmer, C. Burgess, J. Harriett, A. Williamson, E. Scott, D. Comery, Miss M. Mullens and N. Tierney.

The Hamburg-American line steamship Bulgaria, Captain Maass, from Hamburg, is discharging cargo today at Mystic wharves. She will unload about 5000 tons of cargo at this port and will then proceed to Baltimore where she will discharge 3500 tons. The Bulgaria left Hamburg June 11 and arrived here Sunday.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Sch Yolanda (Br), Huntley, Hillsboro, N. B. 810 barrels plaster for Barry & Ferguson.

Sch Harvard, Crowell, New York; mdse and passengers to Albert Smith.

Sch Sagamore (Br), Fenton, Liverpool, June 16, mdse, 4 passengers to Warren & Co.

Sch Ocean (Nor), Olsen, Louisburg, C. B. coal for J. E. Harlow.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

NIGHT young man for general office work. Central Department, Y. M. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 133 La. St., Chicago.

ARETAKERS—Man and wife to take care of clubhouse in suburbs; good house and wages. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 906 N. State st., Chicago. Phone 5460.

WORKERS wanted, experienced railroad men and disburment, also car repairers, for a number of extra jobs.

ERK wanted; experienced; fire insurance classification; man about 38 years old; in reply state fully past experience; how soon can be expected to come Chicago; salary \$65. TRUEBLOOD EMPLOYMENT CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

ments, for a number of local institutions; must be young men of good standing; strong personality, capable of being promoted rapidly; salary \$50 to \$80. TRUWOOD EMP. CO., 183 La Salle st., CHICAGO.

CLERK wanted; exp. fire ins. classification; man between the ages of 30 and 40; a very high grade gen. agency located in Chicago.

CHICAGO; apply at once; salary \$4
BEEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle
Chicago.
HATMAKERS wanted on rubber coat
slip-ons; good wages; steady work
guaranteed. Address CHICAGO RUBBER
THING CO., Racine, Wis., or E.
Landa, Hotel Essex, Boston, prior
to 1.

DESIGNERS, structural concrete (2) grade men thoroughly experienced in forced work; permanent position; \$1500 to \$2000. TRUEBLOOD ENGINEERS, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

CRAFTSMEN (2), mechanical; must be experienced in the mechanism of stokers; permanent position; high grade concerning excellent future for parties with a good salary to start \$1200 per year.

LEVATOR BOY; \$23 and board. Ce
Department, Y. M. C. A. EMPLO
ST BUREAU, 153 La Salle st., Chicago
ESTIMATOR wanted; experience in th
abating line preferred; must come
ago at once; salary \$95. TRUEBLOO
2, CO. 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

OVERALL BRIGHT, capable young man out of high school wanted; who willing to learn the banking and bond business; must reside in Chicago with parents or relatives; apply at once; salary \$100.00 per month. **TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle St., Chicago.**

by letter or in person, GENERAL
T., New York Store, Indianapolis, I.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to take
charge of canvassers' department. CANN
SERS SUPPLY CO., 81 Lake st., CHICAGO

EXPERIENCED GLOVE SALESMAN
wanted for New York state and New England.

DREMAN—High grade man capable of taking charge of the building of a concrete bridge; high grade concern; permanent position to man who makes good on previous work; salary to start \$1800. TRUETT & MCDONALD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

GENERAL OFFICE CLERKS wanted for
road offices; railroad exp. not neces-
sary; must be good at figures for passenger
and auditing department; in reply state
age and exp.; salary \$50 to \$85. TRUI
MOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago

or 12 young men. Apply at once.
Age and past exp.; salary \$10-12.
FEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st.
Chicago.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN wanted; \$10-12.
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, Y. M. C. A.
Employment Bureau, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

MAN for stock work; \$10-12. Central

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN (3) wanted; high grade local concerns on design on conveying and elevating machinery; salary \$1000 to \$1200. TRUEBLOOD CO., 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 3

one who is familiar with mechanical
drawings; salary to start \$1200. TRUE
BLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Ch
3
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted a
(2); man familiar with car and loco
tive construction; salary \$1200 to \$1400
TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st.
ago. 3

WHITE BOYS wanted for local banks, insurance, real estate, mfg. and corporations; experience not necessary; must be between the age of 16 and 18; require those who reside with parents or relatives pay \$6-\$7-\$8. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO. 315 La Salle st., Chicago.

WHITE BOYS. CENTRAL DEPT., Y. A. Employment Bureau, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

FICE and errand boys; \$5-\$6. Cent
 Department, Y. M. C. A. EMPLOY
 T BUREAU, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.
 FICE and errand boys wanted; \$6-\$8.
 TRAL DEPARTMENT, Y. M. C. A.
 loyment Bureau, 153 La Salle st., Chi
 FICE AND ERRAND BOY wanted

INTER wanted; one who is capable of taking charge of mechanical department; all order label concern; splendid opportunity for the right man; excellent salary. S. A. E. DORSEY, 141-149 W. Ohio street, Chicago.

ILROAD RATE CLERK; \$75. CEN
L DEPT., Y. M. C. A., Employmen
au, 153 La Salle st., Chicago.

ILROAD CLERKS, exp., wanted
lar with rates, loss and damage or in
work; also car record; salary \$6
0. Apply at once, stating how soon
expected to come to Chicago. TRUE
DD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st., Chi

LES MANAGER wanted for high grade manufacturing concern located 150 miles from Chicago; permanent position; must have experience along similar work; salary \$5000. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 1500 La Salle st., Chicago.

SOLICITORS for high-class magazines and commissions. For particulars, address the **MAGAZINE CIRCULATION BUREAU**, 269 Dearborn st., Chicago.

ENOGRAPHERS wanted; several competent to hold some of the best positions obtainable in Chicago with magnificent salaries and banking concern also in Chicago.

ce; salary \$15. TRUEBLOOD EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 34
ENOGRAPHER, beginner; \$10. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, Y. M. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 34
ENOGRAPHERS, beginners, wanted. CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, Y. M. C. A. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 153 La Salle st., Chicago. 34

ENOGRAPHERS wanted; several men of good personality to assist management managers of several local high corporations; salary to start \$135. **EBLOOD EMP. CO.,** 153 La Salle st. go. 30

high grade young men of good personality; fair education; assist department managers of corporation, mfg. concerns who come to Chicago at once; in reply fully past exp.; salary \$65 to \$75.

EBLOOD EMP. CO., 153 La Salle st.
go

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

OFFICE CLERK desires position; several years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; references. J. J. LAWSON, 23 Spencer pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORGANIST, licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music, London, England, experienced organist and voice specialist, desires church appointment. Apply J. L. LAWSON, 23 Spencer pl., Brooklyn, London, Ont., Can.

SALESMAN possessing executive force and ability, desires position in any connection; highest references. G. E. T. room 406, 66 Leonard st., New York.

SALESMAN with 14 years' experience in jewelry, anything, 18 years, road experience, selling dry goods trade New York to the West. Est. 58, 2441, Seventh av., New York.

TRAVELING SALESMAN desires an assignment. J. J. LAWSON, 23 Spencer pl., New York.

LOUIS A. STREMPLE, 43 Garfield pl., Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT desires position with child or children; would go to country or seashore. MARY C. FOSTER, 64 Livingston st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHER desires position. J. J. LAWSON, 23 Spencer pl., New York.

COMPANION (55) desires position

pleasant surroundings more essential than remuneration. O B., 58 W. 75th st., New York.

COMPANION—College girl, cultured
 refined, desires position or would care

children; would travel; good references.
MAUDE M. MOYLES, Fayetteville, N. Y.
COMPANION desires position; cheerful
and refined woman of pleasant appearance;
at home more important than remuneration.
Non. Mrs. J. E. BRYAN, Brooklyn P. O.
N. Y.

COMPANION desires position; traveling
experience; highest references. Box 15
Pittsburg, Pa.

COMPANION AND HELPER desire position,
or would act as nursemaid for a family.
References. Mrs. J. E. BRYAN, Box 402,
466 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION wishes a position; some
experience; references. Mrs. J. E. BRYAN,
Box 402, 466 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TELE. M. TOWNSEND, Sheldrake House
Sheldrake, N. Y.

HOUSEMAID (colored) wanted; small
summer position; town, seashore or
family; good cook; references present and
absent. Mrs. J. E. BRYAN, Box 402, 466
Lafayette, N. Y.

BUCKNER, 1 W. 462 st., New York

HOUSEKEEPER of experience desire
position in city of Buffalo, N. Y.; best
references. Mrs. J. E. BRYAN, Box 402,
466 Lafayette, N. Y.

ELIZABETH WILKINSON, care of Mrs. H. Morgan, 11
Columbia St., New York

HOUSEKEEPER desires position, or
mother's helper; educated and traveled
best references. Mrs. J. E. BRYAN, care of
Lafayette, N. Y.

Utiata

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wishes day
work or few hours daily. Write or call
Lafayette, N. Y.

JANITRESS desires position. **MRS. ANNIE FRIESS**, 39 W. 32d st., New York. 2

Large of infant in good family; excellent references. MISS MARY HUSSEY.

Mrs. James 218 W. 14th St., New York City.
N. C. RYERMAH (14) desires position
good reference. ELSIE GRELL, 105 Fin
st., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position
will do philanthropic work or teach in
st., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.
Pierrepont st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER, Teachers College, Columbia
University graduate, desires a position
as supervisor of domestic art. P. O. Box
318, TEACHERS COLLEGE, Columbia Uni
versity, New York City.

TEACHER, kindergarten and primary
desires position in either private or public
school work; normal graduate. P. B.
12, 1210 10th Ave., New York City.

WOMAN of culture seeks position of trust
in or near New York city; highest refer
ence. MISS M. BROWN, 152 Barrett st.
Scheneectady, N. Y.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, accountant or office man
desires position in any business. J. E. T.

years' experience, best of references. C. A. BOWLBY, 225 W. 65th st., Chicago.

with private family; best of city refer

R. K. DAY, 4342 Greenwood av., Chicago.
FACTORY ASSISTANT desires position
 in factory. Address: EDWARD FISCHER, 2
 Moffitt st., Chicago.

GARDENER wants situation; good,
 practical experience, inside and out; well versed
 in all branches of horticulture. Address: **W. J.**
MAN; married, P 525, Monitor Office.

MAN (21 years) desires to learn trade
 or profession. Address: **W. J. COHEN**, 1354 W. 14th
 st., Chicago.

OFFICE MAN desires position as suc-
 cessor or salesman; experienced in hardware
 stores and building material; thorough
 knowledge of all branches. Address: **W. J.**
MAN, 3043 Olive st., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Expert accounting, auditing
 and systematizing, permanent or temporary
 position. Address: **JAMES C. NESBIT**, 434 Briar
 place, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Young woman wishing to
 attend school in Chicago desires position
 in exchange for home. Address: **WINIFRED**
HAN, 1001 W. 12th st., Chicago.

FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER
 desires position as governess, companion
 or teacher. Address: **W. J. COHEN**, 1354 W.
 14th st., Chicago. Address: **W. J. COHEN**, 1354
 W. 14th st., Chicago. Address: **W. J. COHEN**,
 1354 W. 14th st., Chicago. Address: **W. J.**
COHEN, 1354 W. 14th st., Chicago. Address:
W. J. COHEN, 1354 W. 14th st., Chicago.

sister with 2 children, girl 2 years and boy 13, would like to work at Mich. summer resort or in fruit belt. MRS. S. C. KLINGA

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT (20) do

MACHINIST with boring mill and planer work 10 years experience desires a position near Chicago. **ARTHUR ROGERS, General**

MOTHER'S HELPER—High school grad of 18 credits position. **AGNES DE BOLT**

PRIVATE TEACHER desires position in Chicago, grade or kindergarten work or a private home. **WILLIAM J. HANCOCK**

LIBRARY, supt. of institution, caretaker of home, companion. **BEATRICE MAHONEY**

STENOGRAPHER (beginner) wishes position. **MABEL AXELSON, 4141 N. 1st**

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes permanent position; \$20; A1 references. Address: **R. G. B. Monitor Office, Peoples**

STENOGRAPHER (exp.) desires position in railroad or law office; salary \$15; references. **W. J. HANCOCK, 3030 W. 30th**

TEACHER—Graduate of Boston school of education; 10 years of experience in public or private school; central or western states preferred. **MISS MILDRED HESEN, 711**

TEACHER (exp.) desires position as resident tutor and companion; English

TUTOR, normal school education, desired

tion during summer; will take care of all children or act as companion; will

to go to Chicago at once. LILLIAN SANGER, 942 Hackett ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

*The Monitor
Advertising
Is Known
By Its Fruits*

MEN OF THE BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS IN HURRY TO GET HOME

(Continued from Page One.)

The charge upon the treasury from legislation enacted at the recent session was only \$907,000,000. That would be a reduction of about 5 per cent from the expenditures for last year. Chairman Tamm's plans were spoiled when Senator Hale announced that the appropriations aggregated \$1,026,000,000, some \$18,000,000 less than the previous year.

Representative Livingston of Georgia, the ranking minority member of appropriations, agrees with Senator Hale about the total, which adds to Representative Tamm's discomfiture.

In the House contingent on adjournment Speaker Cannon made a statement announcing he had no malice toward any members and wishing all a pleasant vacation.

Just before the House adjourned the groundwork was laid for important legislation of the future for the national defense as a result of the passing by the House of the McLaughlin resolution, which calls on the secretary of war for a statement as to the condition of defense available in case of an invasion on either coast.

"For a better and more economical utilization of the military resources of the country," it is understood that the national defense will be made the subject of a chapter of the President's message to the Congress at the December session.

Representative Champ Clark, the Democratic leader in the House, issued a statement saying in part:

"The Republicans have at last begun their old game of claiming everything, but it is another case of whistling to keep up their courage."

Saturday afternoon Mr. Taft signed the two big "pork barrel" bills, the rivers and harbors and the public buildings bills, carrying an aggregate of \$73,000,000. The former was signed under protest.

The President says in part in a message regarding it: "It may be said a great majority of the projects named in the bill are meritorious; and that money expended in the completion will not be wasted."

"The chief defect in the bill is the large number of projects appropriated for, and the uneconomical method of carrying on these projects by the appropriation of sums small in comparison to the amounts required to effect completion."

"The figures convincingly establish the fact that this bill makes inadequate provision for too many projects."

Last Congress Presents Two Brilliant Aspects

WASHINGTON.—The session of Congress which closed Saturday night was noted for two important and interesting results:

First—The promised rehabilitation of President Taft, already partly accomplished as the result of his work during the session; and,

Second—The recovery by the House of Representatives of its old-time functions as a deliberative body.

The first of these results will have an important political effect; the latter will have an effect much wider than anything that is merely political.

President Taft came to the close of his first regular session of Congress with a stronger hold on the country generally, and on the mass of Republican voters, than he has had since the weeks immediately following his inauguration. It would not do to say that he has recovered all the lost ground; but that he has recovered much of it and put the Republican party in fine form for the off-year campaign nobody here disputes.

The work of the late session showed the determined influence of the President at every stage. His recommendation was attached to all the important measures that were passed. The river and harbor bill was the only measure of importance with which he was not in full accord, and his memorandum to Congress accompanying his approval of the bill indicates that his influence will be sufficient hereafter to bring about a new and better way of framing these appropriations.

There were times during the heated debates of the session when the President was rather severely criticized. But he continued to go his own gait. The result shows that he secured a body of important law which no other President has ever had to his credit during a first regular session.

The Taft method, it has been seen, had just as much merit in his hands as the "big stick" method had in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt. Probably neither could use the method of the other and win. The confidence of Congress in the ability and disinterestedness of Mr. Taft contributed much to the result of which he is now so proud. It saved the day for him and brought the session to a brilliant close.

It thus happens that the recrudescence of President Taft was easily the most important result of the session; but there was another result scarcely less important, namely, the restoration of the prestige of the House of Representatives as a factor in legislation. This latter result was brought about by the work of the Republican insurgents, assisted by the Democrats, in the repeated amendment of the House rules.

The strength of the President's position lay in his demand that the pledges of the national platform should be carried out. He has placed more emphasis

on these pledges than any of his predecessors, and it is predicted that as a result national conventions will in future be somewhat more careful about their promises to the country.

The strength of the insurgents in the House lay in the fact that the rules governing that body had been misused, and had come to represent, not the desires of the majority, but the dictum of some four or five House leaders, who were singularly unfortunate in their interpretation of public opinion.

Congressional Probing Committees Lay Plans

WASHINGTON.—Seven committees assigned by Congress to poke sharp sticks into dark places are today arranging to do the work and tell Congress about it early in the next session.

First to apply the probe is the Senate committee appointed to investigate the police ordeal of the "third degree." Senator Brandegee (Rep., Conn.) said today that the committee will remain in the city long enough to ascertain the experience of the Washington police in the application of this method of securing evidence. A sub-committee will conduct an inquiry in western cities. Notice will be given to all who desire to appear before the investigators.

The House committee of which Representative Burke (Rep., S. D.) has charge will meet at Oklahoma City, Ok., in the first week in August to begin the investigation demanded by Representative McGuire (Rep., Ok.). Senator Gore (Dem., Ok.) charged that corruption was involved in an attempt to induce the government to approve contracts that J. E. McMurray had procured with about 10,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws. It was alleged that the execution of the contracts would yield Mr. McMurray and his associates a fee ranging somewhere between \$3,000,000 and \$16,000,000. Mr. McGuire was offended by criticism of himself implied by a part of the Gore statements.

Plans have not yet been formulated by a Senate committee of five also commissioned to investigate Mr. Gore's charges of attempted bribery. Senator Jones (Rep., Wash.), chairman of the committee, is inclined to the belief that the investigation will be postponed until the next session.

The members of the celebrated Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee will meet at Minneapolis Sept. 3. They will spend the heated term in studying the printed miles of argument and testimony and then will meet to try to reach an agreement. That being impossible, sections of the committee will present varying reports.

A Senate committee of which Senator Burrows (Rep., Mich.) is chairman, will meet in Chicago on Sept. 10 to investigate the charges that William Lorimer (Rep., Ill.) came to his seat in the Senate as the result of bribery.

Chairman Olmsted (Rep., Pa.) of the House committee assigned the duty of investigating charges of the sale of vast areas of federal lands in the Philippines to the sugar trust and various friends of officials, has gone to his state in Pennsylvania without announcing plans for the inquiry. Representative Hubbard (Rep., Ia.), a member of the committee, said today the general understanding seemed to be that the investigation would be conducted during the recess of Congress. The short session of next winter would afford hardly time enough for the work. A Senate committee, of which Senator Clapp (Rep., Minn.) is chairman, was directed to learn the extent of the property held by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, to investigate the McMurray contracts; whether the compensation there provided for is reasonable and whether the Indians need lawyers. Mr. Clapp's committee, having charge of Indian affairs, has all the information necessary to answer the questions propounded without calling in witnesses. It is probable that the committee will grant hearings next winter to any persons desiring to present their views and then will prepare a report.

WIRELESS WORKS ON 13 DAYS' TRIP

Very successful results with her wireless apparatus were obtained by the Wilson liner Galileo, Captain Watson, during the voyage from Hull, Eng., to this port. During the entire passage of 13 days the vessel was in communication with land every day.

Just after the wireless stations on the English coast got out of range, the wireless operator on board picked up the station at Eastport at a distance of 1790 miles. The Galileo left Hull June 12 and reached here Sunday. She has 3800 tons of general cargo.

ROME AWAITS OPERA.

ROME.—Italians, particularly Romans, learned with great satisfaction of the agreement between the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and Costanzi of Rome for performances here during the international exhibition next year.

MORE CONFEDERATES COMING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Word comes from Petersburg, Va., that 62 Confederate veterans and a drum corps will be brought to Springfield to march in the Independence day parade here and still more may decide to come.

LOSE TRADE WITH JAPAN.

WASHINGTON.—Imports to Japan from America and Europe in the first three months of the year 1910 showed a marked decline over the corresponding periods in 1908 and 1909.

EXETER CLASSES IN REUNIONS.

EXETER, N. H.—The academy class of 1900 had an enjoyable reunion here Saturday. The classes of '85 and '90 have reunions tomorrow.

WILLIAMS GRAMMAR SCHOOL GIVES FIRST CHELSEA DIPLOMAS

The Williams grammar school of Chelsea held graduation exercises today in the large school assembly hall. It was the first Chelsea grammar school to hold exercises and the children's efforts delighted the parents and friends of the graduates. The school color, Yale blue, was in evidence in all parts of the hall.

There was an invocation by the Rev. Ernest P. Herriek, pastor of the First M. E. church, after which there was chorus singing, address of welcome from Miss Elizabeth Hoffman, songs by the sopranos and tenors, the oration "Our National Emblem," by Joseph D. O'Neill; reading, "Jean Valjean and the Bishop," by Miss Sadie Hazel Taylor; reading, "The Swan Song," by Miss Lena Baron, and reading, "A Farewell Address," by Miss Evelyn Beatrice Richmond. The music was in charge of Osbourne McConathy, with Miss Marion L. McKeith accompanist.

The diplomas were presented by the Rev. R. Perry Bush, pastor of the First Universalist church, and a member of the school committee.

The graduates were David S. Aaronson, Samuel Abramowitz, Lena Baron, Mollie S. Barron, Lillian E. Bean, Ida Blumstein, Marion E. Boyd, Mary E. Boyle, George T. Burke, Jessie H. Cairnes, Henry J. Christensen, Louis J. Cohen, Anna R. Copelovitz, Rose A. Curcio, Ida Elkins, Abraham Faber, Abraham Finn, Samuel Frode, Moses L. Friedman, Bella Geller, Ida Gerring, Florence E. Gerson, Elizabeth Goldblatt, Reuben H. Gotz, Benedict E. Haas, Rose E. Harney, Fredrick L. Harper, Julia A. Henry, Elizabeth Hoffman, Samuel Hurvitz, Edward H. Jones, Max Kiblock, Abraham M. Kotzen, Annie Levenson, Julius Levin, Harry Levitt, Samuel Lewis, Hyman Malatsky, Nellie J. McDewitt, Leo J. McDonald, Margaret G. McKearney, Dorothy Miller, Gertrude M. Mumby, Joseph D. O'Neill, Benjamin Ratner, Clarence Richmond, Evelyn B. Richmond, Eli H. Rosenberg, Bertha Rubenow, Theresa Rubenow, Lillian R. Rozen, Theodore H. Saip, Bessie Schaffer, Bessie E. Seigel, Nathan Shapiro, Rebecca Sheinfeld, Mabel Celia Shure, Barney Solomon, Jennie G. Steadman, Michael Stern, Abraham Stepper, Max Stern, David Sugar, Sadie Hazel Taylor, Rebecca F. Townsend, George F. White, Meyer A. Wolfson, Hyman Yarin and Ethel Yade.

MUSICAL EVENTS

MR. NEWMAN ON DEBUSSY.

Ernest Newman has added to his writings on Debussy an opinion which is in part as follows:

"Of Debussy's present and ultimate importance in history there can be no question. He has stepped, partially, at all events, the vast and heavy tide of German music, showed us that music can talk beautifully and interestingly without talking German, and has made the most advanced Tonic art of the day seem to some people like the music of an epoch that is almost past. To have done anything like this, a man must have a great deal of vital force in him; whatever errors he may make, into whatever excesses or artificialities he may fall, there must be something creative in his thinking. The question is, how much of his work will give pleasure to a generation or two, and how much of it will be regarded as the first stammerings of an art that has not yet fully mastered the language it would speak? It is possible for a man to give the most powerful and fruitful stimulus to art, yet for little or nothing of his own work to outlive him." Mr. Newman instances Giovanni Bardi and his Florentine friends who in 1575 made the first move toward establishing artistic principles of music-drama.

"On the other hand the greatest and the most enduring art seems to come only at the end of a long period of evolution, and to be as much the expression of a race or an epoch as the individuality that utters it. Thus Bach breaks hardly any ground for himself; he simply sums up and perfects the thinking of a century of musicians of all schools. His music could have had nothing like the strangeness, the sense of a wholly new voice, to Reincken and the other survivors of the old brigade as Debussy's music, for example, would have to a Strauss or a Wagner. One may broadly say, in fact, that the extremely new and personal note in art is the indispensable mark of a mind too individual in its sensations and its outlook to be capable of seeing the world very much as humanity as a whole does—which is what gives the greatest men their universal appeal."

Mme. Lina Cavalieri will be heard with the Boston Opera company next season. A cablegram received today from Manager Henry Russell announces that he had secured her for 10 performances during the coming season. Mme. Cavalieri was engaged to sing in grand opera in Russia and South America for some weeks to come, but she will probably rest until next fall when she will appear in this city at the Boston opera house.

WOMAN ELIGIBLE IN WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE.—Even though women of Wisconsin may vote for no other office than those connected with the public schools system, they may run for any office on the state ticket, according to the attorney-general, and Nellie M. Archibald announces herself as a candidate for county treasurer of Ashland county.

NEW TRAINS TO SEASIDE. ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The summer schedule of trains over the New York & Long Branch railroad, which is operated jointly by the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad of New Jersey, is now in effect.

Classified Advertisements

RATES.—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

INVESTMENTS Pecan Orchards

Safest and most profitable orchard proposition—Five-acre orchard will give living income—Budded or grafted Pecan Trees begin bearing five years from transplanting and continue bearing for a hundred years. We have a few orchards planted 1908 for sale. We cultivate and care for orchards for six years, and sell on small monthly payment; no interest, no taxes. For full particulars address PATTERSON & TAYLOR, or WM. W. PLEWES, 1306 Fisher bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

A HOME in what is probably the richest country in the world; three crops a year on the same ground; no extreme heat, blizzards, or killing frosts; gardens green all winter; car of Bermuda onions per acre; a state map FREE. MATT RUSSELL, Columbia, Texas.

ILLUSTRATED farm guide postpaid, describing hundreds of farms. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington st., Boston.

FOR SALE—A good 500-acre farm with large new buildings. Address H. P. CHRISTENSEN, New Auburn, Wis.

FOR FARM LANDS in Sacramento valley address REED & ELLIOTT, 1015 4th st., Sacramento, Calif.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS—N. Y. EIGHT-ROOM elevator apartment, all light and cool; sublet cheap for summer months; ideal location. CHARLES SCHULTZ, 304 W. 99th st., New York city.

FOR RENT—CHICAGO FOR SHORT or longer period, hours in practitioner's office in suite centrally located down town. Write B. H. 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

NICELY furnished apartment; 5 rooms; above and reception hall; from July 5 to Sept. 5; to right party. S. N. Monitor office, People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

4312 GREENWOOD AVE.—Large, front and small side rooms; good home cooking; I. C. transportation. Phone RICH 3267.

4532 INDIANA AVE., FLAT 2.—New apartment; front room; "L" and surface lines.

TYPEWRITERS NEW—3 MONTHS FOR \$5.—MACHINES WELLINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER CO., 260 Washington st., Boston.

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5.00. Sell on easy terms. No. 80, SMITH ST., AM. WR. MACHINE CO., 38 Broad St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Brownley hall, the property of the late James Freeman Brown, consisting of a large and attractive English-style house and stable and about nine acres of land, located on Grove street, Wellesley, has been sold to Mrs. Martha G. Cate of 290 Commonwealth avenue, Boston. This is one of the most beautiful country places outside of Boston, and the new owner will occupy it as a summer residence. Poole & Bigelow represented the buyer and Joseph Balch, Exchange building, the seller in the transaction.

Deeds have been recorded in the sale to Albert H. Davis of Dorchester of his estate numbered 188 Maple street, Highland Station, West Roxbury, consisting of a new nine-room frame dwelling, hot water heat, electric lights and every other modern convenience. The lot contains about 5000 feet of land. Mr. Davis and family will occupy it once. The house being new is not assessed. Warren F. Freeman, Kimball building, was the broker.

Two important sales in Roxbury proper just made include the properties at 170 to 176 Norfolk avenue, junction of Shirley and Sherwood streets, and the estates numbered 35 to 39 and 43 Bickford street. The first named parcels consist of three brick houses and a frame dwelling, title to which has passed from Jacob Katz to Morris Brooker. The buildings are taxed on a valuation of \$8500 and the 13,136 feet of land on which they stand carries an additional rating of \$4500.

The John P. Webber estate has been transferred to Levine A. Nathanson, who has conveyed to Sarah Shore, the title to

PROTEST WORCESTER FRANCHISE. The Massachusetts railroad commissioners have received petitions from the Worcester aldermen, through City Solicitor Vaughan of that city, protesting against the granting of the proposed trolley freight franchise to the Worcester Consolidated street railway and asking for a hearing by the commission in Worcester.

NAHANT CHURCH SERVICES. The seventy-ninth year of services at the Nahant church will begin next Sunday at 11 o'clock, when the Rev. Paul Revore Frothingham of the Arlington Street church is to preach. There will be 12 preachers on as many Sundays, seven Episcopal rectors and five Unitarian ministers.

MISS BRADLEY GOES ABROAD. HYDE PARK, Mass.—Miss Alice Bradley, first ex-president of the Hyde Park Evening Current Events Club, has sailed for Naples. Before her departure members of the club presented her with a piece of gold at a lawn party in her honor.

SUNDAY TALKS AT ART MUSEUM. Stanley B. Lathrop addressed the department of Chinese and Japanese art on Chinese paintings at 3 p. m. Sunday at the art museum. At 4 o'clock Henry L. Seaver spoke on the etchings of Francis Seymour Haden.

NEW TRAINS TO SEASIDE. ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The summer schedule of trains over the New York & Long Branch railroad, which is operated jointly by the Pennsylvania and Central Railroad of New Jersey, is now in effect.

Houses for the Summer

NEW SEASHORE COTTAGE. 11 rooms, all modern conveniences, unobstructed view of the ocean; near fine bathing beach; completely furnished, with garage. \$500. F. H. Box 172, Gloucester, Mass.

TO LET—A beautiful Summer cottage at Stetson Pond Bluffs; good bathing, fishing and boating. R. H. Mellen, Bryantville, Mass., R. F. D.

WESTPORT, MAINE. Furnished cottages. Station Shepcott Bay. \$25 to \$75 for the season. G. McHaffey, 436 Broadway, Somerville. Tel. 1811-2.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ONE 24 H. P. TOURING CAR, top, acetylene lights, wind shield, rear seat removable, 8 speeds and reverse, tires new; to be sold at a bargain. STANHOPE FORD & MATHIE WORKS, 27 Stanhope st., De Montrose.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—4-cyl. Ford runabout cheap for cash, as owner is going away; good condition, guaranteed. TERMINAL GARAGE, 65 Zeigler st., near Dudley st. terminal.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ALICE B. MACDONALD E. LOUISE DE CHATELAIN A 50-cyl. back yard Shampoo. Hand 15 TEMPLE PLACE. Telephone Oxford 1464-1.

FOR SALE

EVERETT mahogany baby grand piano, condition perfect; will sacrifice; ship anywhere. PEARSON, 2135 Washington bldg., Chicago.

ARTESIAN WELLS

ALL IN NEED of expert advice and estimates on anything in the Artesian or Driven Well line call on

C. G. Smith Artesian Well Co. 98 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. Main 2288.

OLD BOOKS REBOUND

Bookbinding in all its branches. WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDER, 17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2093-3.

Three-story well-front brick houses and 5812 feet of land, which comprise the Bickford street properties mentioned. The assessors' rating is \$7500, of which \$2300 is on the land.

DEDHAM SHOW PLACE SOLD.

The fine estate of the late George A. Nickerson of Dedham has been sold by James A. Lowell to Arnold Scott. This is one of the show places of Norfolk county, consisting of more than 17 acres of land and containing a great variety of rare trees and shrubs, including a remarkable collection of rhododendrons. There is a large house, with stable, greenhouses, two lodges, chauffeur's cottage, etc., all assessed for \$49,500. Mr. Scott, after making extensive improvements, will occupy the estate as an all-the-year-round residence.

READING TRANSFER.

Mildred C. Boardman has purchased of Hartley Lord of Kennebunk, Me., 11,110 square feet of land at the junction of Prospect and Grant streets, Reading, and will eventually build. Arthur W. Temple was the broker in the transaction.

DOINGS AT POINT SHIRLEY.

During the past few months extensive operations have been under way at Point Shirley, the most expensive undertaking being the new clubhouse of the Point Shirley Club. Occupying an exceptionally fine location at the extreme end of the peninsula, this new house commands splendid views of both ocean and harbor. The house is built of fire brick, with an exterior coating of cement. There are fine wide screened piazzas, and the general lines and construction of the building are pleasing to the eye as well as inviting to the finer sensibilities so long ministered to in the past by Taft's, Point Shirley, occupying as it does the site of the old hotel, and keeping alive the fine heritage of Point Shirley style.

Construction has begun on the new clubhouse of the Point Shirley Yacht Club, the contract having been let to James R. Johnston of Winthrop, who has a large force at work, as the building must be finished in record time in order that it may be used this summer.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Notices of intention to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Virginia st., 41; F. W. Sleeper; wood garage. South st., 298, 302; Joseph T. Lyons; wood dwelling. Deane st., 23; W. S. Macomber, F. H. Gowing; wood dwelling. Ocean st., 85, rear; est. of Abbie F. Eaton; wood garage. Rutherford ave., 494; H. P. Hood & Sons; alter milk storage. Mosley st., 8, to 862 Dorchester ave., rear; Wm. H. McLean; move garage. Lenox st., 19; Soc. of St. John the Evangelist; alter dwelling. Bainbridge st.; Thos. A. Elston & Co.; 't. d. dwelling. Rutledge st., 12; Clara B. Rollins, O. A. Thayer; alter dwelling.

BELL COMPANY IS ENJOINED.

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—The Postal Telegraph Company has obtained an injunction against a subsidiary Bell telephone company in New Mexico to prevent the violation of a contract which the Postal company made with an independent company last July for five years, the Bell company having purchased the independent company.

TRAVEL



N. E. A.—BOSTON JULY, 1910

For MEMBERS of the NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION and those who may desire to become members, the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM offers

One Fare for the Round Trip

on the certificate plan. Tickets via R. & O. N. Co. through the Thousand Islands from Toronto or Kingston to Montreal at slightly higher fares. GOING TICKETS, with special certificate, on sale JUNE 30 to JULY 4 inclusive, RETURN LIMIT July 13, 1910. Validation fee, 25 cents.

CERTIFICATES MAY BE EXTENDED to permit of departure from Boston up to September 15, 1910, on payment of \$1.00 Extension fee.

Route of Chicago Teachers' Special From Chicago

Full particulars of W. S. COOKSON, A. G. P. A. 135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

ROOMS

TO LET to a printer, electrician, painter, cigar or shoemaker, 1 or 2 rooms, up 1 flight, at 104 Fort Hill sq. Call between 12 and 1. C. J. HARRISON, Boston.

NICE, airy room for one or two, as desired; awnings on windows. DR. RICH- BURG, 34 Howe st., Deptford.

BACK BAY. 199 St. Botolph, near Mass. and Hunt- ington aves. Tourists accommodated.

NICE, airy room for one or two, as desired; awnings on windows. DR. RICH- BURG, 34 Howe st., Deptford.

WINTHROP, 151 SHORE DRIVE. Large, sunny rooms with board; overlooking ocean; large piazzas.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

THE CONNEAUT. 371 CENTRAL PARK WEST, CORNER 95th ST. Ideal summer home; dining room top floor; roof promenade; elevator service; home cooking. A. K. DICK, Manager.

550 WEST 140TH ST.—Furnished outside room, medium size, private family; telephone; ref. required. Apply BELL BOX.

31ST ST., 39 EAST, NEW YORK, near Madison ave.—Rooms, single or en suite; home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

60 WEST 92d ST., Mortimer—Rooms, private bath; large, cool dining room; summer rates; table guests. Phone.

DESIRABLE furnished rooms to rent in good locality; special terms for summer. MRS. TURNER, 163 East 30th st.

601 WEST 125TH ST., cor. Claremont ave.—Very nicely furnished room; elevator; phone. LORD, References.

TOURISTS ACCOMMODATED. MISS J. E. RANKIN. 27 West 93d st., New York.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

NICELY furnished, sunny and well-venti- lated room; modern; running water; con- venient "L" and surface lines. 2430 Prairie ave.

FOR RENT—in Kenwood—two rooms, single or en suite; with lavatory; E. C. transportation. 1354 E. 48th st., apt. 1. C.

534 MONROE AVE.—East front room; 2 in family; furnished; 1 or 2 gentlemen; call evenings; I. C. express.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board and 2 rooms for 2 adults and infant in a quiet old-fashioned farm house where there are few or no other boarders; combination of "sea and shore" desired; the location to be in Mass. or Maine, but Mass. given preference; rates not to exceed \$12 per week. Address P. and R. 197 Blue Hills parkway, Milton, Mass.

WANTED—Room and board for two ladies in small town or farm about 30 miles from New York city. Address JOHN ROSE, 293 East 66th st., New York city.

LAWYERS

FORSTER & HALL BARRISTERS, Toronto, Canada, 236 Confederation Life Bldg.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-205 Fifer building, Baltimore.

LAWYER'S PRIVATE OFFICE—in suite with others; telephone; stenographer. Room 511, 54 State st., Boston.

TRAVEL

One Advertiser Says

"I have received--cost con- sidered--twelve times as many replies from my advertise- ment in THE MONITOR as from the next best paper on my list."

This Fact Should Be Worth Something to YOU

THE HOME FORUM

The Panacea of Good

THOSE who understand Christian Science even in small measure find in its teaching and practice the restoration of that panacea which Christ Jesus said was of the Father. Christian Science is a remedy for all diseases and ills, and is universal in its scope, for God, good, will be revealed to all who are honest and unprejudiced in their seeking. The revelation and knowledge of God thus obtained is satisfying, permanent and life-giving, for to "know God aright is life eternal," even as the promise reads, "They shall all know me, from the least of them to the greatest." Furthermore, the truth of these words is being proved the world over at this hour through the healing and purifying ministry of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings," p. 155, that "all power and happiness are spiritual, and proceed from goodness." Therefore, Spirit, God, being all power, there can be and is no other power to fear or be ruled by. In the presence of this spiritual consciousness of good, evil is unknown and disease finds no dwelling place. As to how one is to obtain this consciousness of good which "banishes every sense of wrong and harm"; such a state of mind, the only real panacea, seems indeed afar off until the truth as set forth in the Christian Science text-book, Science and Health, shows one the way to freedom from suffering. With this freedom from the ills of the flesh comes a peace of mind and an understanding of the protecting power of divine Love, and not only is one protected from all harm, but the consciousness of good becomes one's guide, one's strength, one's wisdom, and one's all. It was this panacea of good that guided Moses and gave him strength to lead the children of Israel out of bondage; this at-onement with God, good, which enabled Christ Jesus to withstand every temptation and heal all manner of diseases by divine power. The Master recognized no other power or self-existence apart from the spiritual, and proved by his works that sin, disease and death are not of the Father whose divine law reigns supreme and absolute.

The Christ-healing has been restored to mankind in God's own way and is proclaiming to the world, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." The acceptance of this truth is giving sight to the blind, health to the sick, happiness to the sorrowful, and strength

to the weak. By living this truth sin and poverty are being overcome, making the earnest and sincere Christian Scientist healthy, happy and loving. A knowledge of this truth enables one to help others help themselves and become more useful in the betterment of worldly conditions. Jesus not only worked out his own salvation, but he showed others the way, that they might do it for themselves. It is an individual problem that every one must work out sooner or later in the Christ-way and thus be about his Father's business. Thus does each one learn to love his neighbor as himself.

Today there are many such witnesses on every hand—some friend perhaps healed of what materia medica pronounced incurable; a relative or chum restored to a right state of mind; a brother healed of sin and made a better and more successful man. These works, which are of God, not man, should be of themselves convincing enough to cause the world to rejoice and be exceeding glad. "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith," for human opinions cannot be relied upon and material beliefs are but so much excess baggage to be done away with in order to receive the fruits of Spirit.

Christian Science makes this possible for all, and in the degree that each one seeks first the kingdom of God, good, will he receive the blessings of God. This seeking does not require the giving up of any good thing, but the gain of His kingdom, here and now, unto which will be added all that is necessary for each one's welfare.

Some Trade Union Statistics

The total trade union membership of the affiliated countries is, according to Engineering, as follows: Great Britain, 2,400,742; Germany, 2,382,401; United States, 1,588,000; Italy, 540,050; Austria, 482,270; France, 304,018; Sweden, 210,000; Belgium, 147,058; the Netherlands, 128,845; Denmark, 120,850; Switzerland, 113,800; Hungary, 102,054; Norway, 48,157; Spain, 44,012; Finland, 32,000; Bulgaria, 12,033; Croatia, 4520; Bosnia, 3007; and Serbia, 3258. The aggregate membership of the 20 unions enumerated is given at 9,308,157. In most countries there was a decrease in membership in 1908, but in Great Britain there was an increase. As regards the proportion of trade unionists to population, Denmark stands first with 48 per cent, and Sweden next with 40 per cent.

Deer in England

The deer of Epping Forest are not only an appropriate ornament to their sylvan surroundings, but of great interest to savants, being the only real wild deer remaining in England. They differ markedly in color, characteristics, and shape of horns from the fallow deer found in private parks. At one time they had been so mercilessly poached that barely a dozen were left; but they now number between 200 and 400, though a correct census is difficult because they resemble the Irishman's pig, who "ran about to prevent himself being counted." Some years ago E. N. Buxton set free a few roe-deer in Epping Forest, and these graceful little creatures can frequently be seen in the Monk Wood.—Exchange.

Whatever other gifts the heavens deny, If God send us love we are blest indeed.—C. F. Corbin.

Happiness rarely is absent. It is that we know not of its presence. The greatest felicity awaits us nothing if we know not that we are happy.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

Children's Department

TODAY'S PUZZLE.

- A NUMERICAL ENIGMA.**
1. My 1, 57, 50, 4, 11, 28, 67, 58—Power, force, caliber.
 2. My 44, 15, 13, 64—A musical instrument.
 3. My 24, 61, 52, 58, 3, 60, 55—A narrow body of land connecting two larger bodies.
 4. My 64, 21, 20, 50, 9, 62—A bird of brilliant plumage.
 5. My 8, 63, 16, 52, 2, 11—A knob or disc of metal, bone or other material used for ornament or use on clothing.
 6. My 5, 33, 54, 3, 41, 66, 69—One of the first spring flowers.
 7. My 23, 30, 45, 29, 32, 35, 43, 21, 17, 20—A many-colored spring and summer flower.
 8. My 28, 25, 38, 14, 10, 37, 16, 24, 65, 63—A step or degree in material descent.
 9. My 22, 44, 9, 24, 17, 57, 24, 31, 33—A converted person, a person of religion.
 10. My 7, 12, 18, 52, 24, 55, 10—A concealed self-centered person.
 11. My 10, 63, 70, 42, 13—An actor.
 12. My 40, 43, 11, 50, 24, 62, 21, 20, 34—Excitable or impressionable.
- My whole is a quotation of 70 letters from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE.
Charles: Pen, shun; penion.

The German Emperor and the Bible

It is reported that in the course of a conversation recently, the German Emperor said to Herr Stolte, the pastor of Schermentz:

"I often read the Bible. I like to read it every night. A Bible lies on a table at my bedside. I find the most beautiful thoughts expressed in it. I cannot understand how it is that so many persons pay so little attention to the Holy Scriptures. Can any one read the Gospels and other portions of the Bible without feeling convinced that the words contain a simple truth established on unquestionable facts? Whenever I have to make any decision I ask myself what the Bible would teach me to do in that particular case. The Bible is, to me, the fountain from which I draw light and strength. In hours of sorrow and depression I seek consolation therein. I am convinced that many who have neglected religion will regain definite religious belief in our time, and will feel the need of communion with the Almighty. Periods of dangerous doubt have always produced in their wake periods of enthusiastic religious feeling. I cannot understand how life can be lived without real communion with the Almighty. We all must go through Gethsemane hours—hours in which our pride is humiliated. It is difficult to be meek, for each one of us desires to be his own master."

A Wonderful "Don Quixote"

The Book Monthly makes mention of a wonderful edition of "Don Quixote" which was produced in Spain on the occasion of the recent three hundredth anniversary of its first publication. It was an edition printed on cork and bound in the same material. The type was exactly like the characters in the original edition, and the illustrations and artistic designs were also faithfully copied. The edition, which was in two volumes, only ran to 50 copies, and these were all picked up by Spanish libraries and "Don Quixote" collectors.

Passing Strange

Once Mr. Roosevelt and Lieutenant Sharpe were engaged in negotiating for the purchase of cruisers. They had spent nearly a million and a half pounds and were returning to the navy office. "Sharpe," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I have only four cents in my pocket. Lend me one cent or five cents, will you, so that I can ride home?" "I haven't a single cent," Sharpe answered. "Never mind, Sharpe," said Mr. Roosevelt. "It doesn't often happen that two public servants spend \$7,000,000 and do not even have a carfare in their pockets to bless themselves with."—Exchange.

"MAN AND WIFE"

AN interesting controversy is raging in the region of Chicago, putting under fire the forms of the marriage ceremony as usually worded by the ministers. One of the cloth has said that the phraseology is antiquated, it has come down to us from the dark ages, is reminiscent of the time when woman was a chattel and "something better than his dog" to man. For example, the two are conventionally pronounced "man and wife" and the critic sees in this an implication that the woman's status is changed by marriage, while the man's is not. He asks that they be pronounced "husband and wife." An answer to this pronouncement in the Inter Ocean the discerning feminine portion of this community may well conclude never to have come from the pen

of a benedict. It is from some one of medieval manners and ingrained bachelorhood. He avers that as the word "Mann" is used by German women to mean their husband, and as in certain primitive communities the American wife refers to her husband as her "man," it is a mere straining at gnats to quibble over this wording. It means to all intents and purposes husband and wife. This stickler for tradition, however, overlooks the fact that by the same German analogy and by the same primitive usage among us the word woman is used for wife. The farmer refers to "my woman." Let the marriage ceremony then read either "I pronounce you husband and wife" or "I pronounce you man and woman." Of how many a husband it is said that marriage made a man of him! Perhaps here is after all the better explanation of the accepted form; the wife makes a man of her "him."

The critic also sees that to "give" the woman in marriage is a relic of the old notion that she was a piece of property handed over by the parent to the husband, not permitted to dispose of her own person. Again that a man shall say before the altar that he giveth the woman with all his worldly goods, when he does nothing of the sort the critic further finds a falsification. It is answered, however, that the husband

At Panama

When the cutting of the Panama canal was taken over by the United States, it was estimated by the engineers that 103,795,000 cubic yards would have to be excavated. That figure has already been passed, and there remains the task of removing about 71,000,000 cubic yards more. No fault is to be found with the arithmetic of the original estimate. The explanation is that, while the digging was in progress, it was found necessary to enlarge the dimensions of the canal prism, in order to provide for the accommodation of ships of a larger tonnage than those at first taken into account.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—E. E. Hale.

Colonial Architecture Seen in Mexico

ON the corner of the Calle del Parque del Conde and the Calle de Jesus stands one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in the city of Mexico. It is the property of Lic. D. Antonio de Cervantes, a lineal descendant of the builder of the house as well as of the owner of the original plot of ground on which the house stands, namely, Lic. D. Juan Gutierrez Altamirano, an own cousin of Hernan Cortes, who made him the grant of the land. Here Altamirano built his city residence, and at the southwest corner he placed a corner-stone which had been found in one of the temples of the ancient Aztecs. It is said that Cortes put this stone in place with his own hands. When the house was rebuilt in 1780, D. Ignacio Leonel Gomez de Cervantes, owner at that time, left it in place and there it is today.

One of the prerogatives of the owners of this property was the right to maintain an armed guard at the entrance to the house, and this right was exercised until the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Cervantes last named above voluntarily renounced the privilege. In memory of it, however, when he rebuilt the house, he placed on the cornice of the roof several stone figures representing soldiers, each with lance and helmet, and for rain spouts pieces of artillery also of stone. Above the entrance was placed a shield with his coat of arms.

In 1828 when Mexico adopted the republican form of government the soldiers and the shield were removed, but the spouts were left, as may be seen today. Inside of the patio on the walls may be



OLD COLONIAL HOUSE.

The building was erected in 1780, and is one of the finest examples of architecture of that age in Mexico. The wagon hides the Aztec cornerstone.

seen 14 stone shields each with a distinct coat of arms carved thereon, all showing the different branches of this ancient family.

A CLASS POEM

THE following first and last stanzas of a class poem by Agnes Florida Chambers of the Ohio State University to the class of '95, give a creditable insight for a class reunion poem. This poem was read at a reunion held on Monday evening, June 20, at Columbus, O.

*Classmates, how good it is again to find,
After long years, your friendship strong and true.
The test of time has proved your thoughtful, kind
And helpful deeds as serving well to bind
The broken links of many an earthly tie.
This is enough—that you have heard the cry
Of human need; and that your labors bless
The sons of men through loving helpfulness.*

*How wise it is that all you seek or ask
Is strength to finish well each daily task!
Yea, this is life eternal—just to do
With willing hearts, the work God gives to you.
The world has need of workers—those who go
Forth every morning with earth's faithful throng
Of toilers. Now the fields are white, and lo!
The harvest waits for him whose word and song
Are one.*

*Classmates of Ninety-five, earth's brotherhood
Are classmates, too, of ours. The true and good
Of all the world, one class, must stand for aye—
Then war and strife and human hate shall cease—
This is the way to universal peace.*

A Bit of Interesting Information From London

The Harvard crimson was first adopted as the college color, says the Westminster Gazette almost by accident. It was in 1858, when Harvard sent a boat to a local regatta. Dr. Eliot, the late president of the University, was a member of the crew. It occurred to them just before the race that they had nothing by which their friends might distinguish them from the other boats. Accordingly Eliot and his friend Crowninshield went into the nearest clothier's shop, where they saw a pile of red silk handkerchiefs. They bought some of these and tied them round their heads. Hence the "Harvard crimson" which has been so well known in American college athletics.

Doubly Resigned

The Czar recently accepted the resignation of M. Veritnikoff, Governor of Kostroma. The event excited some surprise, as the Governor was a thorough-paced reactionary and noted for his zeal in crushing out any manifestations of progressive life in the government over which he ruled. No reason for his resignation could be adduced, and it remained a mystery. The riddle, the London Daily News says, is now solved. It appears that M. Veritnikoff was so occupied that he often signed documents brought to him by his subordinates without troubling to read them. Taking advantage of this, one of his enemies secured his signature to a letter, which was despatched to the ministry of the interior, and caused such astonishment that a telegram was sent to Kostroma, ordering the Governor to come immediately to St. Petersburg. When M. Veritnikoff arrived the letter was handed to him. To his utter surprise, it contained his resignation. He read with amazement such passages as: "I am absolutely no use and incapable of ruling the government confided to me," followed by a confession of failure and the statement: "I have made a mass of blunders." But he could not dispute that the signature was his. He owned that he often signed papers without knowing their contents, and had sufficient sense of humor to tender his resignation on the spot. Under the circumstances M. Stolypin could do nothing but advise the Czar to accept it.

It is a part of my religion to look well after the cheerfulness of life, and let the dismal shift for themselves.—Louisa M. Alcott.

QUAINT OLD BOTTLES

MANY of the American glass makers after 1800 adopted the idea of the Staffordshire potters and made bottles and other pieces blown in metal molds in American historical or political designs, writes Walter K. Dyer in Country Life in America. The earliest of these bottles are characterized by the rough, irregular edges of their mouths, where the neck was cut off with shears when the glass was in a plastic state.

Between 1850 and 1860 an improvement was made. Some of these old bottles were made in very beautiful tints—sapphire blue, emerald green, olive, claret, brown, opalescent white, light green, pale blue and transparent white.

In 1840, the latter firm made "Tippecanoe" inkstands in the form of beehives and log cabins. In 1850 they made flasks with globular bodies and long, slender necks, dedicated to Jenny Lind.

Earlier in the century interesting bottles were made of a similar nature. Among others there was a factory at Coventry, Conn., in 1813, which manufactured certain quaint tumblers, bottles, and ink-stands.

In 1825 several factories made portrait flasks, commemorative of the opening of the Erie canal, many of them bearing the busts of General Lafayette and De Witt Clinton. Others are the railroad bottle of 1825, Pike's Peak, Gen. Zachary Taylor, Captain Bragg, Louis Kossuth and Charley Ross bottles; also bottles bearing national and Masonic emblems. These old bottles are today worth from \$6 to \$12, according to condition, age and subject.

Poet Is No Penman

It would seem that Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierra," writes a hand that would vie in illegibility with the famous chirography of Horace Greeley. The secretary of a San Francisco club is responsible for the following story, which we find in the columns of the San Francisco Call:

"It seems that the club desired to have the poet address the organization at an annual affair at which an elaborate program had been prepared. The secretary addressed a letter to Joaquin, telling him of the purpose of the jinks and requesting his cooperation. He was scheduled for a recitation.

"In due time there came an answer from the poet. It was in his own hand and covered four pages. In vain the secretary pored over the manuscript. He turned it over to the president, the board of directors and the members in turn, but all failed to decipher the scrawls. The question before the club was, 'Has Miller accepted or has he declined?'

"The secretary finally took the matter into his own hands, and addressed the following note to Miller:

"My Dear Mr. Miller: Your letter received, but I have been unable to determine whether you have accepted or declined our invitation. If you will be present on the day mentioned, will you kindly make a cross on the bottom of this letter? If it will be impossible for you to appear, will you kindly draw a circle?"

"In due time the letter came back, but the secretary could not decide whether it was a cross or a circle."

The Chickadee

When the blizzard from the northland,
Holds the world in fierce embrace,
And ten million swirling crystals
Sting you, blind you, smite your face,
And your world is not your world,
Grotesque, unknown each bush and tree,
Above the [wintry] tempest
Comes a joyous, "Chick-a-dee, chick-a-dee."

In the soul there's something hidden
That such a message comes to greet,
Above the rage of human passion
Comes a whisper strangely sweet,
A little song from out the tempest,
Born of hope for you and me.
To the heart Love seems speaking,
When this bird sings, "Chick-a-dee,
chick-a-dee." —Victor Kutehin.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 27, 1910.

Attorney-General and Federal Control

IN HIS address in Chicago on the provision of the new railroad law authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, and the power of Congress to control them, Attorney-General Wickersham took a position that must assuredly be far enough advanced to meet the views of the most ardent advocate of federal supervision over corporate affairs. He took the ground that the centralizing tendency which has gone steadily on with relation to the control of Congress over interstate commerce is bound to continue. Such progress as that made in this particular he held to be an evidence of growth, and, in fact, inseparable from it. He insisted that the great arteries of communication between different parts of the country and the instrumentalities that control their operation can be properly regulated in the public interest only by the central national power.

This is a very sweeping assertion of federal authority, to say the least, and one with which many who are in hearty sympathy with national regulation of interstate commerce will not agree. The trouble with it—the hazard of it—is that admission of it would eventually enable the central government to usurp all of the powers that the wisdom of the founders of the republic reserved to the several and individual states. The "experience" to which Mr. Wickersham alludes would not always dictate how far national legislation should go in the exercise of its power. We do not have to look far even now for evidence of a disposition in some quarters to place not only the private but the personal affairs of the citizen under federal control.

Mr. Wickersham and others who are admittedly right in contending and fighting for government control of corporations to the extent of insuring full protection for the private citizen are making a mistake in asserting the right of the central government to exercise supervision and control over the ordinary affairs of the private citizen. Whether they mean it or not, this, in effect, is what they would have by assuming that the national government has the right to supersede the authority of the state whenever "experience demonstrates" that this would be a good thing. It would require a volume as large as the United States statutes to contain laws necessary to define the meaning of "experience" as it is used here, if the liberty of the citizen were still to be protected and preserved. Centralization might easily be carried too far; it seems very likely to be carried too far if the states fail to assert their reasonable and legitimate rights.

IF FORMER President Roosevelt shall spend next Thursday with President Taft at Beverly, as it is thought he may, it is not probable that the two men will be so busy talking—not about politics, of course—that each of them will not be eager to learn that his college varsity team has defeated the other's in the rowing contest to take place that day on the Thames.

THE ALBANY Journal, which speaks for the Republican organization forces in New York, has within the last few days made the declaration that the Legislature of the Empire state "does not take its orders from Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft or Mr. Hughes." The Legislature "has defeated the Gobb compromise bill once," continues the Journal, "and it will defeat it again, because the members have been elected not only to represent the people of their districts, but also to exercise judgment in regard to legislation. They require no orders from anybody in the discharge of their duties."

The best way to treat this matter is to remove it completely beyond the borders of New York state, and to deal with the declaration as a general proposition. Apply it to Legislatures the country over. It would, indeed, be a proud and a happy moment for this nation should we have reached the time when it might be said with absolute truth that not one of the state Legislatures was taking orders from anybody. The only authority a Legislature should recognize or obey is the authority of the people.

There would be no interference, real or apparent, on the part of good citizens with the work of the Legislatures if another class of citizens were not insistent upon giving legislators orders, and if these orders were not too often carried out. What we need in this country is greater legislative independence. But not only the independence but the dignity and the integrity of these bodies should be asserted and vindicated. Until this is done an attempt to arouse public indignation because men of the type and character of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes undertake to interfere in certain proceedings will be likely to fall flat.

IT SEEMED a good deal like another instance of carrying coals to Newcastle for the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York to go to Paris to give the people of the French capital a season of entertainments. However, the undertaking has proved to be a fine artistic, if not a great financial, success.

The National Policy Toward Good Roads

IN QUARTERS where Congress is being criticized for authorizing expenditures that will bring the annual outlay probably to a point beyond the billion dollar mark, there is, strange to say, criticism of its failure to plunge deeply into the good roads movement. The session just closed has appropriated only \$114,240 for road-building purposes.

It sometimes seems as if those who would have the national government enter upon the task of road building do not give serious thought to the tremendous new responsibilities and expenditures involved in such an undertaking. As a reason for our government going into road-making on an extensive scale, the case of France is cited. The sister republic, it seems, has expended \$303,975,000 on national road-building, and this magnificent sum is contrasted with the small amount contributed by our government to internal improvement of this character. But it must be borne in mind that nearly all states of the

Union have spent and are spending vast sums of money annually, either directly or through the medium of commissions or county and township governments and park boards, in carrying on the work which in France is done by the national government. The figures are not available, but it is well within reasonable bounds to say that the aggregate state, county and communal expenditures upon road-building in this country far exceed those of France or of any other country in the world.

Really, what we are most in need of is not federal appropriations for road-building but more intelligent direction of the expenditures already provided for by the states, counties, towns and cities. The National Good Roads Association has for the last twenty years been carrying on educational work that has resulted in a more economical and satisfactory employment of road construction funds. The government could well afford to spend a round sum of money annually in the carrying on of experiments in road-building and in the construction of roads of short lengths as object lessons for the country at large, but it could not afford, great as are its resources, to take on the burden of national highway construction and maintenance. The pork barrel demands of the river and harbor bill would not be a circumstance to those that might be called forth by an annual national good roads appropriation measure.

BY RETURNING home from Europe over the new Canadian steamship line via Montreal instead of sailing on a ship bound for New York Mr. Bryan will make conditions such that his fellow citizens will not have the opportunity to give him a welcome-home ovation similar to that tendered to Mr. Roosevelt recently.

Appalachian White Mountain Bill

ANYBODY who has lived in the hill country of New England has had the following experience. He has spent a holiday, perhaps a whole summer, on some quiet hillside, looking down and off toward range after range of hills that are brown in early spring and then burst into gentle green, turning to deeper green and purple in the summer, then with the coming of autumn's keen delights breaking into a glory of gold and red, russet, brown and yellow. They are the hills that the forefathers of many of us breasted, they shelter the undulating plains and valleys where their stores of corn and potatoes were grown and where they had the oats and hay that fed their cattle in the iron winter. These hills possess a meditative, wistful beauty, the life of which can be seen in no other angle of the earth. Not all the wonders of California or the bursting plenty of our noble western wheat lands, in America, nor the lush combs of Somerset or the fat acres of Kent in the old country, beautiful as each is in its way, can bring to the heart the gentle quiet and serene dignity of these modest ranges in New England. Filled with rugged granite, dotted with weather-beaten houses, shaded by great elms and maples, chestnuts and pines, the bosom of the hill country is laced with little rills and streams that give their clear refreshment in cool plenty to the wayfarer. Who does not know the cleft fence-rail, grown over with moss and lichen, propped on a few stones, with its thread of water ever running with its little plash? Over it spread the big trees that make an aisle of shade, and between them we look over into the corn fields where the hot sun beats down. A chipmunk flashes away a few yards and then cocks its neat brown head to see us drink, and the crows flop languidly from tree to tree.

It may be that we cannot return to the motherland for a year or two, but when we do, what do we see? Where there were velvet hillsides brooding quietly under their coat of timber, we see hillsides still, but bare and gashed with wide swathes of stump-dotted desolation. There are no lights, no shadows, there is nothing but the sordid story of vulgar gain written with desolation in the splay hand of selfishness. Acre after acre despoiled to lie bare and ridiculous for years that some men may make money; rivers cheated of their streams, streams of their brooks, brooks of the little rills whose sister gave us of her store. For satisfaction, thirst; for shelter, bareness; for beauty, an ugliness so shameful that we fear to smile.

Can this be profitable? It is a matter for those that deal with figures and are versed in affairs to say what is lost by the misuse of woodland, so far as material values are concerned. They can do this with accuracy and detail and are doing it. But what is the effect on the country where the second chamber of Congress finds itself unable to pass a bill that has for its object the restraining of greed and the well-being of the community? The loss that a country sustains by the presence of a measurable number who treat a question like this with contempt, is much greater than any that can be measured by dollars and cents. Equally, the loss that it sustains at the hands of its citizens who laugh at any duty but that of personal profit is one far beyond the merely material standards. In both cases, the loss is a moral one in the deterioration of the quality of honesty and of respect for rules of conduct that cannot be enforced save by compulsion.

THE outcome of the quite general and determined purpose to have a less boisterous celebration of the Fourth of July will be watched with wide-spread interest. It is possible that in some localities the anti-noise "lid" which the people have been trying to fasten securely in place will get blown off early on the morning of Independence day, but the general improvement in the character of the day's observance promises to be sufficient to encourage still further efforts in the same wise direction.

Now that Congress has agreed to vote on the Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve bill next February, with a pretty fair prospect of its becoming a law at that time, the guardians of these fine areas of mountain forest beauty will in the mean time no doubt be moved to quote the line, "Woodman, spare that tree!" in the most pleading and persuasive tones they can command.

PRESIDENT TAFT's declaration, on signing the rivers and harbors bill, that he will never again approve a similar measure, recalls the verdict which the western jury, composed of the friends of the defendant accused of horse stealing, was said to have finally decided upon: "Not guilty, but, Bill, don't you ever try it again or we'll hang you sure."

DIFFERENT localities have different needs. While Congress was appropriating \$20,000,000 to carry water from western rivers and mountains to the arid districts of that part of the country President Taft was asking for another million to be used in keeping the waters of the Colorado river from overflowing its adjacent territory.

The Airship Lighthouse

GERMANY has traveled far enough in the direction of commercial aviation to give some thought to those things that aerial navigation will require both for its accommodation and its safety. The performances of Count Zeppelin with the dirigible machine and the performances of other aviators with the aeroplane have apparently convinced the German mind that aerial navigation has ceased to be a theory and has become a fact. Now, as Germany sensibly regards it, it will not be long before aviation lines will as certainly cleave the air throughout the empire as railroad lines now gridiron the land. The need of signals and safety appliances along invisible air lines will be as great as along the rail lines, and even more so, for a train of cars can be more securely kept upon a defined route than can an airship.

Consul Norton reports from Chemnitz that an initial step has already been taken in the matter of providing a network of signals for the guidance of airships that pass in the night. This has taken the form of an aerial lighthouse at Spandau, Prussia. It is at this point, the consul explains, that the German war office carries on experiments with various types of aircraft, so that the necessity of a beacon early became apparent. It consists of an elevated support on which rests, in a horizontal position, a wooden ring of considerable diameter. Thirty-eight powerful incandescent electric lights are placed at equal distances from the circumference, and there is an automatic arrangement for interrupting the current at regular intervals for a short period.

This is simple enough, and there is really nothing remarkable about it if considered apart from the fact that it is the first beacon light of what may be called the new navigation. Contemplation of the mere circumstance that beacon lights such as this are likely to become even more numerous than coast lighthouses within a very few years opens up a field for conjecture broader than any that has ever before presented itself to the human vision.

Harvard's Class Day

IT is very pleasant to see so many girls and boys enjoying themselves as they do at class day and its glories; it is pleasant to feel the general air of innocent merrymaking that, rain or shine, is evident in Cambridge on the day so important to many. But pleasantest of all, to those of us that can be acquitted of coming under at least one of the categories in Thackeray's verses, is to see before our faces the good signs and latent manifestation that the "old boys" are boys still. Indeed, we may say that they possess an invincible youth that is in no danger of being diminished. Friendships are renewed, old stories are told, old things are talked about and through it all there runs the golden thread of kindness. It is this thread that never tarnishes and is always new and fresh, holding us together more stoutly than ropes of steel. It is the idea that does not grow old; the idea of patience, kindness, honor, endurance, all these must ever be the same, and it is on these we rest ourselves.

Men may go out into the world to work or wander from Mandalay to Nijni-Novgorod, their interests may spread out in a thousand different ways, they may take on the wondrous garb that clothes the man who has had experience in many lands, and lustrum after lustrum may roll by and they be all content. But there comes a time when the old college sends its quiet voice to them, and they come home. Houses and lands, glories and comforts, the thousand prizes of the world's short favor, all sink away and they come back to that spot where they played and worked and heard of men that did great things. They return to find the same work being done, the same exhortation to the right being spoken, and often by men that had begun when they went away. But there they are, the sentinels of conduct at their posts; their welcome is always warm to those that have gone out from their alma mater and they, too, have found that ideas never grow old. They know it, perhaps, in greater measure than those that have gone into the world; they have looked at the world's history and have had it shown in numberless instances that light never grows old and never fades, and what is good never diminishes in any way.

But whether they go or stay, alike the imperishable cordial of that happy youth stays with them and renews itself in every kindly thought and generous act, and shows them that what they began they must continue, the wholesome brotherhood of hope and good cheer.

THERE is good sense behind the idea of throwing certain shelves in public libraries open to the inspection of intending book-borrowers. From the beginning of public libraries the searcher for something to read, and especially the searcher entering upon some unfamiliar field of literature, has been compelled to make his selections through the medium of the catalogue. Wherever he has had some previous information to guide him the selection has been made with more or less success. Some friend or some friendly volume has informed him in advance that such and such a book would be worthy of his perusal, or he may have obtained a hint from the literary columns of his daily newspaper; but if, as we say, he is entering a department of literature that is unknown to him, or if he is seeking new authors or authorities, he gets far more satisfaction out of the old bookstore method of selection than through the library catalogue process.

The Boston Public Library introduced the "open shelf" system some years ago, and some other large libraries in this vicinity have also used this method. It is gradually spreading to the suburbs of Boston. The Chicago Public Library has now inaugurated the system by throwing open shelves containing 15,000 volumes to the free and full inspection of intending book borrowers. Henceforth one in possession of the privileges of this institution may take down as many books as he pleases, examine them at his leisure, replace them all, or make his choice. There are to be no restrictions with regard to his manner of choosing, and by this liberal method he is permitted to inform himself with regard to the character of many books that under ordinary circumstances he might never have an opportunity of examining.

This method seems to have such advantages as an adjunct to the old one that one wonders that it has not been more generally adopted.

Open Shelves in Public Libraries